

FBIS

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SCHUERER RECEIVES CEMA PLANNING REPRESENTATIVES

LD270209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- On Friday Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received representatives of the central planning organs of the CEMA member-states who attended the 15th session for the improvement of management, planning, and economic accountancy in Berlin.

Schuerer referred to the successful record of the socialist planned economy in the GDR and noted that the GDR sees the coordination of all CEMA countries' national economic plans for the period 1986 to 1990 as a priority task.

During the talk the experiences of the USSR and the other CEMA member-states in improving national economic management and planning under conditions of comprehensive intensification of the national economies in the eighties were emphasized. They were one important precondition for the steadily more effective application of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor.

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON HAVANA CEMA SESSION

For Soviet reportage on the Havana CEMA session see the Communist Relations section of the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ALIA GREET'S TURKEY'S EVREN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU281505 Tirana ATA in English 0710 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 28 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Turkey Kenan Evren:

"On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Turkey, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my own name I convey to you and through you to the friendly Turkish people the cordial greetings and the warmest wishes.

Expressing our wishes for the progress and prosperity of your people, I express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries, which have undergone a fruitful development, will extend even more in the future, to the mutual benefit and in the interest of security and peace in our region".

ALIA GREET'S AUSTRIAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261437 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sends this message of greetings to the federal President of the Republic of Austria Rudolf Kirschsclaeger:

"The national day of the Republic of Austria avails me of the opportunity that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name to convey to you cordial greetings and to the friendly Austrian people the best wishes for happiness and prosperity. I express my conviction that the friendly relations between Albania and Austria develop continuously".

MARKO-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA

AU300819 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] TIRANA, October 30 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Algerian Government, a state delegation of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the Vice President of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly of the PSR of Albania Comrade Rita Marko left for the Algerian Democratic and Peoples Republic yesterday. The delegation will attend celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the vice chairman of the council of ministers, Manush Myftiu, the vice president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu, and others.

PARTY DAILY REJECTS FOREIGN MILITARY BASES

AU301021 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 30 (ATA) -- Our party has nipped in the bud every attempt of the imperialists and modern revisionists to establish bases in our territory and to have it a logistics center for their troops and fleets, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article.

A resolute negative reply received since the very beginning the Anglo-American imperialists, the later [as received] on the Soviet revisionists when it was clearly seen that their policy assumed the features of hegemony with the attempts to hatch up plots to partition our country.

This determination, this strength of socialist Albania relies neither on the size of the territory nor on the number of population, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines. It is the correct Marxist-Leninist policy of our party successfully applied in all the economic and social life that has made it possible that no one else but our forces, all the armed people who are military trained, defend the homeland. Therefore the article no 91 of our constitution that the establishment of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops in the territory of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania is prohibited reflects not only an incontestible historic reality, but also the great truth that our socialist order has guaranteed to our country a complete, all-sided, political, economic and military independence.

Meanwhile, the newspaper writes, the policy of concessions and inclusion under the umbrella of the big powers, particularly of the USA and the Soviet Union, pursued by many countries has made the military build up of the superpowers assume large proportions. Last year there were organised more than 100 military manoeuvres in the waters of the Mediterranean with the participation of 1 million military men of different weapons (this number represents half of all the manoeuvres organised on the European continent). In the zone of the Mediterranean, the foreign fleets, mainly the American and Soviet ones, maintain about 100 warships of different kinds. These ships are often anchored in special points of the Mediterranean basin. The ships of the Soviet fleet often make visits to the ports of different countries, where, according to the bilateral agreements, they enjoy great facilities for repairing, supply, etc. But, the imperialist-revisionist governments do not fail to baptize these two kinds of fleets -- Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in the book "Reflections on the Middle East," -- fleets of peace, for the defence and security of the peoples, etc. We may confirm without making at all a mistake that on the contrary they instigate war, threaten the free and sovereign peoples and make the gunboat policy to stamp out the freedom of the peoples, to divide the spheres of influence, to have their share in every plot hatched up to detriment of the other peoples.

Everything testifies to the correctness and far-sightedness of the policy of our party, which has always reiterated that the prohibition of the stationing foreign military bases and forces, the prohibition of their fleets, is at the same time, in the interest of the country that makes no concessions, in the interest of other countries, in the interest of the peoples that want to live in good neighbourliness with all the other peoples, especially with those of the Mediterranean coast, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines. Therefore, Albania is an important factor of peace in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean zone, showing that genuine peace is not attained under the umbrella of the superpowers and other imperialists, it is not guaranteed in empty talks for zones without nuclear weapons, or on disarmament.

MALILE MEETS WITH NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR

AU300814 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 30 (ATA) -- The minister of the foreign affairs of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, received yesterday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, Pak Jeng Si, [spelling as received] concerning the forthcoming presentation of the credentials to the president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania.

U.S. POLICY 'PUNISHES' LOYALTY TOWARD USSR

AU301138 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Oct 84 p 6

[Borislav Baev article: "Behind the Stage of the Anti-Socialist Campaign: Even the Special Services Do Not Know?"]

[Excerpts] "As the most loyal member of the Warsaw Pact, Bulgaria is conducting a policy most closely related to the policy of the USSR" -- these were the words pronounced by R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state at the beginning of his speech to the House of Representatives in July 1984. He briefly reviewed the state of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of Bulgaria by repeating the well-known and worn out accusations of Bulgaria's alleged support for contemporary terrorism.

Terrorism has become one of the global international problems of our epoch. Numerous journalists, scholars, and scientists have devoted their attention to this phenomenon. Special institutes for research in terrorism were established in some Western countries and the subject "study of terrorism" was introduced into the bourgeois political sciences. Numerous books, articles, and other papers have been published, devoted to the mysterious and sinister practice of terrorism. According to the majority of contemporary analysts, including the bourgeois ones, international terrorism is a phenomenon characteristic of capitalist society, it is a result of its deep and irrevocable crisis.

Along with the new U.S. Administration, the entire tremendous propaganda machine of contemporary capitalism was placed at the service of an unprecedented slanderous campaign against the socialist countries. The world had to be convinced that international terrorism is an offspring of the "Soviet bloc" and not a logical and inevitable result of the capitalist system where violence is part of the way of life.

The U.S. special services -- the political and military intelligence as well as the FBI, were instructed to submit specific proofs confirming the relations between the socialist countries and international terrorists. To the great disappointment and surprise of the administration, however, the leaders of these three most competent and well-informed agencies declared that they have no data and no proof on this question. The leaders of other Western special services made similar statements.

The accusations against the socialist countries were disavowed by Western scholars and journalists as well, by people who certainly cannot be accused of sympathizing with socialism.

In a speech to the "Jonathan" foundation in June 1984, George Shultz declared that one of the most important issues of our time is the question of whether the socialist countries were involved in the attempt to assassinate the pope. As to the worldwide progressive public, this is neither one of the greatest issues of our epoch, nor is it shrouded in dark mystery, since the organizers of the attempt are the same reactionary forces which killed Che Guevara, Salvador Allende, Patrice Lumumba, Martin Luther King, and many others.

Special attention is devoted to Bulgaria in the antisocialist, slanderous campaign. Accusation after accusation, and slander upon slander are launched against our country consistently.

The impression is created that the anti-Bulgarian actions are coordinated with skill from one center which is strictly implementing the campaign according to a detailed plan. "As the most loyal member of the Warsaw Pact, Bulgaria is conducting a policy most closely related to the policy of the USSR. The loyalty of the Bulgarians to the Moscow line by far exceeds their obligations according to the existing political realities," R. Burt stressed. These words actually conceal the key to understanding the multistage, complicated, and ideological foreign policy operation that has been launched, namely that Bulgaria should be "punished" for its unshakable loyalty toward the USSR.

We can now map out the scheme of the operational plan borrowed from the arsenal of psychological war: Accusation number one -- Bulgaria's participation in the attempt against the pope's life; accusation number two -- drug traffic; accusation number three -- illegal arms traffic; accusation number four -- violation of the International Customs Convention on International Transport. Accusation number five has not yet been produced. These accusations, however, which are part of the main accusation that Bulgaria is involved in international terrorism, are aimed at discrediting our country's international prestige, as well as all achievements of socialism. We can only guess what the next accusation against Bulgaria and the socialist community will be.

In any case, a very adequate answer was given to these accusations as early as half a century ago by M. Litvinov, people's commissary for foreign affairs of the USSR: "It will not be surprising if earthquakes in Japan and floods in America will be ascribed to the Bolsheviks."

CHINESE REFORMS INDICATE 'SWAY TO THE RIGHT'

AU301324 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Krasimira Shopova, senior scientific collaborator and candidate of philosophical sciences: "The Return to Bukharin, or Socialism in Chinese Colors"]

[Excerpts] A national conference on questions of the situation in the rural areas was recently held in Beijing. The conference launched the idea of building up modern socialist agriculture in "Chinese colors" as the chief task. The PEOPLE'S DAILY explained that the "reform is not transitional," but "represents a long-term orientation of the party."

As the news agencies report, the month of October is devoted to the CPC Central Committee Plenum on the question of reforms -- not only in the rural areas, but also in the urban centers.

What kind of reforms are they? Their political significance is still explained by the necessity of overcoming leftism, which still holds its position in Chinese society.

The group that is closely linked to Deng Xiaoping and is now prevailing in the leading circles of the state and party apparatus is a "moderate" one, a group of "reformers" according to Western sinologists.

Under the influence of this group, the results, though still initial, are already assuming a political and ideological character, which indicates that the pendulum of Chinese political life is swaying from "the left to the right."

For the time being, the reforms are carried out mainly in the agricultural sector, as Western observers note. In 1970-79, following the third CPC Central Committee Plenum, a "system of personal responsibility" was introduced, which decollectivized the existing people's communes without legalizing a change in the property of the land. At the beginning of 1983 this system was introduced in 92 percent of the production links. The question of reviewing the situation in the rural area was discussed at a national conference in Beijing, held in 1984, at which the task of building up modern socialist agriculture "in Chinese colors" was set forth.

An orientation which stimulates private initiative was adopted. As early as 1983 the "peasants were authorized to employ seasonal workers, technicians, or assistants to a limited extent." A new incentive was given to this initiative through the decision adopted by the State Council at the beginning of August 1984, which was reported in the Chinese press, implying that "competition between trade enterprises encompassing all forms of property" should be encouraged.

In other words -- what is the social and political effect of similar reform activities? It is undoubtedly a division of social strata and a polarization between poor and rich people in the rural areas.

The Chinese leadership, however, has prepared a reassuring explanation by stating that the "gap between rich and poor is only a temporary one."

The reform in the agricultural sector, as well as certain discussions about which economic link to select as the prevailing one (under the conditions of the policy of "open doors" to the West it is actually unimportant whether the heavy or light industry branch will be selected as the prevailing one), the element of decentralization and of its management, the questioning of the party's leading role in economic policy, and last but not least, the appeal "to get rich" -- all these factors evoke justified analogies with Bukharinism.

Who was Bukharin? He was a fellow-worker of Trotskiy, he led the anti-party group of "leftwing communists" in the Russian Workers Party (Bolshevik) and claimed that imperialism is not a stage in the development of capitalism, but a separate socioeconomic formation.

The Chinese leadership attaches great importance to its trade and economic relations with Western countries, although it also tends toward expanding such contacts with socialist states. These contacts can actually be evaluated as an expression of realism, without underestimating pragmatism and the new elements in the tactics applied to relations with the socialist community. It may, however, be questioned whether this will serve as a counterbalance against the United States and Japan, in particular.

The Chinese leadership modernized Maoism and Trotskiyism, applying them to the possibility of introducing capitalist elements into the socialist economy -- is to say by expanding the "compromises" with capitalism. Does this not lead to the paradoxical thesis: Marching toward socialism, but.... with capitalist means?

The reforms in Chinese agriculture and in other economic fields suggest an unmistakable ideological closeness to Bukharin's ideas and stands on the "merging" of capitalist elements in socialism and on the "evolutionary" path toward socialism.

The doubts about the socialist character of modernizations in China stem from the policy of the Chinese leadership, from its lack of confidence and hesitation as regards socialist construction, and from its attitude characterized by "profound pessimism..." as Lenin described the stand of Trotskiyism at a certain epoch.

Elements of Trotskiysm and Bukharinism, reproduced as a result of the modernization of Maoism from right-wing pragmatic stands, although enriched by specific Chinese ideas and traditions, are manifesting a definite trend from neo-Maoism to social democratic deviation. The negative attitude toward socialist construction and the slanted definition of this construction as a specific "Soviet experience" is an expression of well-known nationalistic delusion, regardless of whether this is explained by the ideas of Trotskiy, Bukharin, Mao Zedong, or Deng Xiaoping, or whether it is explained by "adhering to Stalinist priorities."

The development of Chinese society is not solely determined by the hesitation, lack of confidence, and doubts of the Chinese leadership as regards the country's socialist development by leaping over the stage of developed capitalism. The feasibility of this revolutionary leap was theoretically proved by Lenin and practically confirmed by the development of the other socialist countries.

The future development of China depends upon numerous other factors. The controversies and discussions have not yet been concluded. The last word will belong to the party cadres who have remained unaffected by the reformist spirit, to the Chinese people, who will inevitably correct similar narrowmindedness.

U.S. NATO SEEK 'ADVANTAGE' AT MBFR TALKS

AU291517 Sofia ZEMESELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 25 Oct 84 p 4

[Interview with Lyubomir Sopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Vienna talks, by Boris Chakurov; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Chakurov] Comrade Shopov, the Vienna talks will soon mark their 11th anniversary. How would you evaluate the contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its delegation to the work of this unique forum so far?

[Shopov] Whenever Bulgaria's contribution to any political forum is discussed, one must stress that our country is an integral part of the world socialist system and a firm link in the Warsaw Pact. Recently, when we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed once again that loyal to its socialist ideals and its peaceful foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria together with all other fraternal countries is the vanguard of the struggle for peace and cooperation.

Those are also the positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria delegation at the Vienna talks on mutually limiting armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Since the beginning of the talks, together with the delegations of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, the Bulgarian delegation has actively defended the interests of the socialist community and of our motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We are deeply convinced that reaching an honest, just, and mutually beneficial agreement on reducing the exceptionally high and dangerous military potential in the center of the continent will contribute to stabilizing and improving the atmosphere not only in central Europe, but also in other parts of the continent, including the Balkan Peninsula. This is what the progressive and peace-loving European public expects from the participants in the talks.

[Chakurov] How is the 34th regular round of the talks progressing?

[Shopov] The 34th round of the talks is taking place in an exceptionally complex international situation. The practical actions of the United States and of its NATO allies are aimed at reaching military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, and cause a significant and obviously negative effect on the Vienna talks. Here in the capital of Austria, the Western participants are trying to demonstrate interest in reaching an agreement. However, merely words about "good intentions" and "political readiness" are insufficient.

At the beginning of the 34th round, in its official statement the Bulgarian delegation dwelled on some elements of the actual position of the West on the basic and key questions of the talks. The Western participants question the prospects of satisfactorily solving the issue of freezing the levels of NATO and Pact troops and arms in central Europe until an agreement is reached on their reduction and limitation. In addition, there is also the refusal of the Western states to solve a number of other important issues.

Particularly alarming for the People's Republic of Bulgaria and our Warsaw Pact allies is the rejection of one of the central elements by our Western partners about the need to mutually "discuss" this issue. Such "discussion" would hardly prevent the NATO states from implementing their military programs in central Europe. It is impossible to achieve a real reduction in the military confrontation in the center of the continent without reducing and limiting the huge potential of deadly weapons in this region. At the present round the Western representatives also refuse to discuss such important issues as reducing the personnel of the air forces, limiting military activity in the region of the reductions, and so forth.

[Chakurov] What obstacles must be removed if possibilities of reaching concrete results in Vienna are to be realized?

[Shopov] The Vienna talks are a bilateral process and the achievement of an agreement depends on the degree to which the sides take under consideration the interests of the other side. For almost a year and a half, the Western participants have not been giving a concrete and constructive reply to the proposals of the socialist countries made in February and June 1983. It is these proposals that open the road toward an immediate lessening of the military confrontation in central Europe.

What prevents the Western participants from agreeing to the proposal to withdraw voluntarily 13,000 U.S. and 20,000 Soviet soldiers from central Europe, outside the framework of the treaty, and as an expression of real readiness to reach a further and significant reduction of troops and armaments?

Why does the West not agree to freeze the number of troops of all direct participants in the region at the level which now exists, until an agreement on their reduction to 900,000 soldiers on each side is reached, 700,000 of whom will be ground forces and 200,000 air force? One could continue on and on with these questions. All this has been proposed by the socialist countries in the form of a draft-treaty, whose implementation would lead to halting the arms race and significantly reducing the military confrontation in central Europe.

The basic reason for this is the fact that the Western countries are stubbornly trying in virtually all aspects of the talks to impose on the other participants decisions that give the NATO countries an advantage over the Warsaw Pact member-countries. We, naturally, cannot agree to this.

The leaders of the United States and NATO would like to reduce and limit the Warsaw Pact troops, and subject them to all kinds of inspections and controls, in a significantly greater scope than for the NATO troops. All this naturally blocks the road toward correctly solving the issues discussed at the Vienna talks. A natural obstacle on this road is the reluctance of the West to travel its half of the road toward fulfilling the mandate of the Vienna talks. There can be progress only if the United States and the NATO countries significantly change their positions on the issues discussed at the talks. There is still enough time at the 34th round to check whether the statements of the Western countries on their willingness to reach a progress will be translated into concrete deeds.

BCP DAILY CHASTISES SUBSTANDARD PRODUCTION

AU301512 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "By the End of the Year -- Counterplans Must Be Implemented Into Deeds and Produce Great Results"]

[Excerpts] With only 2 months until the end of the year, we have reached the deadline for the comprehensive implementation of the indexes contained in the Uniform Plan for the Country's Socioeconomic Development. It is now high time to assess our achievements, to examine the successes and shortcomings in our economic activities, to evaluate how to fulfill the counterplans and which reserves to use in November and December.

The basic question now is where to concentrate the available resources and the effects of the workers collectives in order to achieve great efficiency and high production quality everywhere and in all activities, and in order to fulfill the counter plans according to all indexes.

The chief obligation facing the economic organizations is to eliminate the obstacles and assist the enterprises in their efforts to obtain the highest quality production which must be delivered to the economic organizations on the domestic and international market within schedule. The national income depends to a great extent upon the export and import balance and upon their high effectiveness.

The violation of the envisaged proportions creates the well-known chain reaction of failures not in one or two enterprises, but in the material and financial balances of the state.

The chief task facing production today is to improve its quality and most strictly to observe the established standards, as well as to improve the individual standard of each type of goods produced so that it can compete with world standards.

Quality -- this is the very image characterizing the economic leader, reflecting the actual possibilities of a collective, or economic organization -- quality is the chief reference for the activities of ministries and departments. How can we explain the fact that throughout nine months of the year the relative share of modernized goods is quite small compared with demand and existing opportunities? Losses from substandard production amount to over 40 million leva, while the claims alone are worth approximately 3 million leva! This is not the greatest misfortune, however. Greater still is the damage caused by the approach and attitude to such important problems on the part of the organizers of production, and those engaged in developing and evaluating production work. Who has permitted sub-standard production to leave the enterprises? How can economic management, brigade leaders, and controllers place a label with the name of their enterprise on poor quality goods?

Whom are they trying to deceive -- the state, society, or the consumer? The rule of economic mechanism that substandard production cannot be part of the indexes for a fulfilled plan must be valid everywhere and must be observed as a law. Substandard production can only exist in the reports on damages and losses caused to the society and to the collective -- and nowhere else.

The main factor is to promptly master the achievements of contemporary scientific-technological progress and new technologies, and to be fully and timely informed on the highest worldwide achievements.

A very essential factor for the implementation of the plan is the thrifty and most efficient use of material, financial, and manpower resources.

We cannot accept as normal a situation in which material expenditures and production are at the same level. We cannot accept the fact that, compared with other countries, more raw materials and more manpower are invested in our production. The reduction of material expenditures in a number of branches has been insignificant this year. The situation is particularly unsatisfactory in the light industry enterprises, in the national agro-industrial complex, and in other sectors. There should be no resignation in facing such unfavorable trends because they are affecting the opportunities of our country to resolve its important economic and social problems.

Facts are demonstrating that the incorrect attitude toward material resources has not been overcome and that some people are considering these resources as an inexhaustible state-owned warehouse from which everything can be taken without regard for the adverse affect on the state, the national economy, and the workers collective. The requirements of the economic approach of economic cost accounting and the economic mechanism have not yet been put into operation, so that everyone may consider the wealth of the state with a different approach.

The comprehensive analysis of economic and social results from the implementation of the plan is an urgent task of the managements, economic councils, and of all workers collectives' organs. The Communists, party organs, and organizations play a leading role in this self-evaluation of the collective. They are obliged to set the time for a self-critical analysis regarding the state of production; they are called upon to encourage the initiative of the workers collective for a comprehensive fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the envisaged indexes until the end of the year. As to the counterplan -- this is the pledge, the duty, and honorable responsibility of each collective, economic management, and social organization. The counterplan tasks contain the creative spirit and initiative of all workers and specialists. This is the most reliable guarantee that all reserves will be fully utilized and exploited. We are all expecting to work and it is our duty to work, so that this year of the anniversary of socialist revolution may be concluded with the highest investments of efforts in the 5-Year Plan devoted to the dynamic and ascending development of our motherland!

BALEV RECEIVES ZSL DELEGATION 30 OCTOBER

AU301941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] On 30 October Comrade Milko Balev received the ZSL delegation led by Roman Mackowski, secretary of the party's Supreme Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS].

Comrade Milko Balev briefed the Polish guests on the successes in our country's development after the socialist revolution, and the achievements reached after the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum, and stressed the great significance of the close cooperation between the BCP and the BZNS.

Comrade Mackowski expressed deep satisfaction with the fruitful meetings of the delegation on Bulgarian soil, which allowed the representatives of the ZSL to get better acquainted with the achievements and peaceful foreign policy of Bulgaria.

FRG MINISTER OF JUSTICE MEETS COUNTERPART

AU301946 Sofia BTA in English 1842 30 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 30 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's minister of justice, Mrs Svetla Daskalova, met her West German colleague, Mr Hans Engelhard, who arrived here today.

The guest was made familiar with the functions and tasks of Bulgarian legislation. The two discussed also matters from the sphere of jurisdiction. In the conversation, which proceeded in constructive spirit, the two ministers exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES DISCUSSED WITH FINNISH MPS

AU302031 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA) -- A foundation stone in the building of peace is how Bulgarian and Finnish MPs referred figuratively to the establishment of nuclear-free zones on the continent. This vital issue for our time was high on the agenda of the talks opened between representatives of the interparliamentary groups of Bulgaria and Finland.

Mr Petur Vutov, chairman of the Bulgarian interparliamentary group, said that Bulgaria will persist in her efforts towards setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. He said "Bulgaria backs all initiatives and concrete proposals for establishing such zones in other regions of Europe, too."

Mr Johanni Tusmaala [spelling as received], chairman of the Finnish interparliamentary group, emphasised his country's commitment to the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The participants in the talks briefed each other on the stumbling blocks in the way towards the denuclearization of the Balkans and northern Europe. They pointed out that the chief obstacle is posed by the U.S. with its strong pressure over certain NATO member countries in these regions. They were of the common opinion that parliaments can and must play an important role in easing world tensions and in guaranteeing peace, for the enhancement of cooperation among the nations.

The Bulgarian and the Finnish MPs also discussed some questions in connection with the preparation of the 6th Interparliamentary Conference for European Cooperation and Security due in Bonn in 1986. The cooperation between the two interparliamentary groups in the interparliamentary union and the further expansion of bilateral cooperation were also considered during the talks.

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE SENT TO SYRIAN CP

AU301300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 84 p 1-2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of all Communists and of all working people in Bulgaria, please accept most cordial and friendly greetings on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Syrian Communist Party.

Established during the years of an upsurge in the Arab national liberation movement, which occurred under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution's ideas, the Syrian Communist Party took an active part in the struggle of the Syrian people to achieve national independence. For 60 years already, it has tirelessly struggled to defend the class interests of the Syrian workers and peasants and of all working people in the Syrian Arab Republic as well as the fundamental interests of its people against the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

With unvarying sympathy and support the Bulgarian Communists observe the continuous struggle of the Syrian Communist Party to rally all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces into a national progressive front, to expand and promote the socioeconomic reforms in the Syrian Arab Republic, and to consolidate the country's national independence and defensive capability. Together with the other patriotic forces in Syria, with the communists and the patriotic parties in the Arab countries, with the principled and unswerving support of the USSR and the rest of the countries from the socialist community, the Syrian Communists are struggling against the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples and struggling for a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Syrian Communist Party continues to consistently contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the Arab and of the international communist and workers movements and to the preservation of the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching. It works steadily to educate the Syrian working people in a spirit of internationalism and militant solidarity with the forces of socialism, progress and peace in the world and to promote and deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union.

Dear comrades, we are convinced that the existing fraternal relations between the BCP and the Syrian Communist Party will continue to strengthen and develop on the solid basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Syrian peoples.

On the date of your glorious jubilee we wish you further successes in the struggle for a happy future of the Syrian people, for peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the Syrian Communist Party!

May the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Syrian Communist Party be strengthened and further developed!

U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY MEETS CSSR COUNTERPART

AU292028 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column: "Exchange of Knowledge"]

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, CSSR, deputy minister of foreign affairs, 26 October received in Prague Ronald Spiers, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State. They exchanged opinions on certain problems of bilateral relations and on the basic issues of the current international situation. The talk was attended by William H. Luers, U.S. ambassador to the CSSR.

REAGAN 'PATHOLOGICAL HATRED' OF COMMUNISM DECRIED

AU301204 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Keep in Mind the Responsibility...."]

[Text] The current international situation is dangerously explosive. Why?

The greater the force of the revolution, and the more its example influences the working people in various parts of the world, the greater becomes the fear of the representatives of imperialism for their private property and their unearned profits; the greater becomes their fear of their drop in prestige in the fight for the minds and hearts of millions; and the greater becomes their resistance against all that is progressive.

The imperialists have never reconciled themselves and will never reconcile themselves, to any loss of status. They would like to turn back the revolutionary progressive changes that have taken place in the world since the Great October Socialist Revolution. That is why we are currently witnessing their extremely dangerous attempts at a new counter-offensive, aimed at reversing the results of World War II. Parallel to this, but primarily, they are concerned with something more substantial: with a counter-revolution through a form of crusade, which aims at liquidating socialism and enthroning the hegemony of American imperialism.

In this connection it is useful to recall one or two statements made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his unusually colorful and "rich" anticommunist sermon. The first he made in May 1981, the second 2 and 1/2 years later. He declared: "We will put an end to communism as a sorry, bizarre chapter of history, the last pages of which are now being written. We will not burden ourselves with pillorying it, we will simply get rid of it...." And then he said: "The West will survive communism.... it will write it off as a sorry and painful chapter in mankind's history."

This is an expression of pathological hatred, of enmity toward communism that has run wild, enmity toward the Soviet Union and all that is progressive and revolutionary. With its belief in irreversible development, the Soviet Union replied to this challenge by Reagan with the words of its top representative, Konstantin Chernenko: "Let the United States parade its military strength as much as it wants, it will not succeed in changing the world, which will not live according to the American example. It is necessary to follow a policy of realism and of healthy, common sense, and businesslike mutual cooperation in resolving the tasks facing mankind."

Need we say more about the differences between these two opinions, which stand light years apart?

Imperialism's crusade against the Soviet Union, against the countries of the socialist community, against the forces of progress in general, is neither an exercise in rhetoric nor a passing phase -- it is a manifestation of the everyday policy pursued by American imperialism and its vassal allies in NATO. It is a serious threat to the very existence of mankind. It is palpably and irrefutably manifested and proved by their material preparations for war, by their effort to pursue a policy from the position of strength, and by their stubborn rejection of all and any steps which could represent an obstacle to their militarist course.

It would be, and is, a naive notion that in delivering pseudo-peace promoting speeches in the reelection vertigo, Reagan himself is changing -- that his opinions and attitudes are changing. His calculating peace gestures are a pseudo-peace demagogy, a lure to gain the support of voters, which costs him nothing and which does not commit him in any way. And why would he want to do otherwise? He has practically achieved all that he wanted to, and was meant to, as the tool -- or rather as the mouthpiece and puppet -- of the military-industrial complex. He has achieved vertiginous and unbridled armament, the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the break-off of rational relations with the Soviet Union, and so forth. However, what he did not and will not succeed in doing relates to his raving about putting an end to communism, which continues writing page after page of history's chapters. Even when speaking about peace, Reagan thinks of war. His dream in life, his God-given mission is -- he is convinced -- to destroy the Soviet Union as the "evil empire" and to do so even at the price of destroying Europe and the other continents.

A normal person hearing all this or reading about all this he could get the impression that our contemporary world is a modern Babel. Why such a simile? Allegedly, the builders of the ancient Babel were punished for their pride by a confusion of languages; and, since they did not understand each other, and did not succeed in understanding each other, they separated into the four corners of the earth. Today, too, it seems as though many people have become confused; the representatives of many states simply do not understand each other. How else can one qualify the fact that, on the one hand, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are submitting one sober, businesslike, considered, and honorable proposal after another for halting feverish armament, for freezing the contemporary arsenals of unimaginably destructive arms, for disarmament, and for peaceful uses of outer space while, on the other hand, the United States and its allies are stubbornly refusing the proposals and belittling them, refusing to seriously discuss them?

Of course, every comparison is lame; the notion of a contemporary Babel is no exception. Nonetheless, this simile still contains a great deal of truth. The present world is divided into two diametrically opposed, antagonistic socioeconomic formations -- socialism and capitalism, which are waging a merciless, historic struggle over what the future of mankind will be.

Socialism is strong and attractive because of its policy of peace and because it is safeguarding the prospects of future peace. It is strong and attractive because it represents a social system that fully serves man and makes possible his all-round development and self-realization; because it is an order that -- for the first time in history -- gives the working man the chance to administer his own state and manage his affairs on his own, social property; because it is the most democratic and most human order that mankind has ever known, an order that can develop without destroying and plundering the riches of this world, without destroying, crippling, or devastating human labor, and without paying for the dynamic development of society by social antagonism -- the unemployment of millions of people, national oppression, and the moral deformation of man and his natural needs and innermost interests.

Contemporary capitalism, on the other hand, has found itself in a cul-de-sac.

Even in its general crisis it has considerable potential for development, but none of these new paths can lead to its overall regeneration. Capitalism can therefore only further deepen its crisis, the crisis of its entire structure. Militarization, in which imperialism -- and especially its main aspect, American imperialism, -- seeks a way out of this crisis, even at the cost of threatening civilization, will pose an ever growing danger for mankind.

It thus happens, and that is the reality of life, that although we may be using the same, or roughly the same, vocabulary and the same terminology, we still do not understand each other. This is not because we speak different languages, but because we approach even these most burning problems from irreconcilable class positions, because we stand on opposite sides of the barricade. Under socialism, we are doing and developing everything from the viewpoint and for the benefit of the workers class and working people, in the name of man and for man. Under imperialism, everything is done for the benefit and from the viewpoint of the exploiters and to maximize profits, in the name of private ownership and the monopolies' rule.

We need not go far to find examples; an endless number of them can be cited. Let us consider only one of the most hackneyed "accusations" addressed to us by imperialist propaganda -- the human rights issue. It is absurd that socialism is being charged with violating human rights precisely by those who really violate them and who are doing so demonstrably, daily, and without shame. However, the gist and contradictory nature of the problem lies in what we, and what they, understand by human rights. Human rights are a set of the most fundamental issues of human existence and dignity, of which imperialism has not resolved even one for the benefit of the working man, whereas socialism has managed to resolve all of them. Imperialism, for example, does not recognize the right to work; the steadily growing army of the unemployed in the countries of imperialism, that -- according to the imperialists' criteria -- does not represent a human rights violation. Imperialism takes no interest whatsoever in the fact that it is socialism, and only socialism, that has safeguarded, and safeguards, this right for everyone. However, according to imperialism, we violate human rights when some hireling in our country takes a stand against socialism, violates the laws of this country, and is justly sentenced for this; that is qualified by them as harassment, persecution, and victimization of a poor individual by the inhuman communist regime. Yet, while our laws protect and defend socialism and the working people, theirs protect imperialism and capitalists.

Let us consider another example: socialism strives for peace, for a consistent assertion of equality and equal security. Washington, on the other hand, is striving to implement policy from the position of strength. It tries to justify this policy by giving peculiar "moral" reasons, just as it justifies everything else that is immoral from our viewpoint. It would like to arrogate to itself the right to decide which states are "democratic" and which are not (it goes without saying that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are anti-democratic); who -- according to the example of Pinochet's regime in Chile and the racists in South Africa -- can be numbered among the defenders of "freedom" and who violates this freedom as Washington perceives it; and against whom weapons of heavy caliber should be used, as in, but not limited to, the case of Lebanon and other places as well. In other words, Washington considers moral everything that, in its opinion, it can afford to -- all the way up to the overthrow of legitimate governments, state terrorism, and the conduct of undeclared wars.

Is it possible to expect, given this situation, that mutual understanding is feasible?

In his answers to the WASHINGTON POST, Comrade Chernenko gave a clear reply to this question: "I am convinced that there is no reasonable alternative to a constructive development of Soviet-American relations."

"At the same time we do not close our eyes to the fact that we have different social systems and different world outlooks. However, if we bear constantly in mind the responsibility resting with both our countries and if we orient our policies toward peace, and not toward war, then these differences not only will not rule out but, on the contrary, will demand the attainment of mutual understanding."

ZIMBABWEAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Discusses Ties With Husak

LD310245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, today at Prague Castle received Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

It was stated with satisfaction in a cordial comradely conversation that relations between Czechoslovakia and Zimbabwe are developing in harmony with the conclusions of talks between the highest representatives of both countries in May 1983 in Prague. There was agreement in emphasizing that further deepening and widening of mutually beneficial cooperation in all sectors fully corresponds to the interests of the people of both countries, to the cause of progress, and to the preservation of peace in the world.

When evaluating the present complicated international situation, both statesmen emphasized the need to intensively search for ways towards international detente, ending the arms race and developing friendly cooperation between nations of all continents. In this context they pointed out the growing importance of the countries of Africa in international affairs and their contribution to the fight for the strengthening of peace, for a just solution to current problems, for the rise of freedom and independence of nations.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD301418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Talks opened in the Cernin Palace in Prague today between Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The talks were devoted to bilateral relations and topical issues on world developments but above all concerned Europe and the African Continent. Both ministers gave special emphasis to economic cooperation between the countries and discussed the possibility of expanding it further. They also dealt with ideas on galvanizing the exchange of cultural values.

When discussing international issues, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Witness Mangwende concurred that, in the current aggravated international situation, there is no more important task than averting the threat of war, especially a nuclear one, and they expressed themselves in favor of an early halt to the arms race.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to the fundamental importance of the peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community for resolving the complicated situation and the revival of a constructive dialogue between the East and West on the basis of equality and equal security. To bring this about, however, further deployment of American first-strike missiles in Western Europe must be stopped without delay, and the situation must return to the status quo before their deployment begins.

Minister Witness Mangwende condemned the aggressiveness of imperialism. He reported on the situation in southern Africa while pointing to the dangerous attempts of imperialism, by way of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, to bring about both military and political destabilization and to promote economic sabotage.

He went on to single out the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, in particular its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the principled peace policy of the socialist community.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a gala luncheon in Prague today in honor of Minister Witness Mangwende.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP CONTINUES LUXEMBOURG VISIT

LD310241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The official visit by the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Luxembourg continued into its second day today. The delegation is led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. Petr Nemec reports on the course of today's events.

Today's Luxembourg dailies evaluated yesterday's bilateral talks between the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Alois Indra and their Luxembourg partners and at the same time recalled the historic ties between the two countries. Attention is being concentrated on the political significance of the visit and the discussion taking place about the current international situation.

The program of today's visit took the members of the Czechoslovak delegation to the agricultural processing factory in Mersch, which is the largest complex of its type in Luxembourg. The Czechoslovak guests acquainted themselves with the main processes of the factory and discussed economic problems.

In another part of the working day Alois Indra, head of our delegation had talks with Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party. In the conversation they exchanged opinions on the main international problems and also spoke about the work of both communist parties.

Talks between Alois Indra and Leon Bolendorff, chairmen of both countries' highest legislative organs, will continue this evening in the course of a festive dinner given in honor of the Czechoslovak guest by the chairman of the Luxembourg parliament.

CPCZ SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO SYRIAN CP

AU292109 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 84 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "On the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of Syria"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Oct -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its founding.

The message recalls the rich revolutionary traditions of the Communist Party of Syria and its dedicated struggle for a happy life for the Syrian people and its struggle for Syria's freedom and national independence, a struggle in which Syrian Communists have demonstrated their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and ideas of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The CPCZ Central Committee highly values and fully supports the struggle being waged today by the Communist Party of Syria for the vital interests of the working people of Syria, for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and against the aggressive plans of imperialism and Zionism.

The CPCZ Central Committee wishes all Syrian Communists many further successes in their just struggle and in strengthening the united front of all democratic and progressive forces of Syria.

It also expresses the conviction that the comradely and internationalist cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Syria will continue to strengthen and intensify for the benefit of the people of both countries and in the interests of world progress, peace, and socialism.

DOCUMENT ON COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA SIGNED

AU292119 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 25 Oct (CTK) -- The 12th session of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Mongolian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation was concluded on 25 October in Prague. In conclusion of its deliberations, the heads of the two delegations, Ladislav Gerle and Choynoryn Surem, signed a document summing up their results.

The document emphasizes the necessity to further deepen cooperation in the sphere of geological research and in the extraction of mineral raw materials in the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR). The adopted measures are aimed at developing the activity of the joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian Mongolchekhoslovakmetal Enterprise. The allocation of new deposits of mineral raw materials for utilization by this enterprise is particularly important in this activity.

In the leather processing and footwear industry branch, measures were taken for concluding the construction of auxiliary facilities of the new footwear plant in Ulanbaatar, where the main building has been in operation since October 1983. Likewise, the issues of improving the quality of products in the MPR's leather processing and footwear industry were assessed, as were certain other issues concerning deepening mutual cooperation in the next 5-year period.

The commission stated that the goods exchange is developing successfully, as is the cooperation in science and research and in the training of qualified Mongolian cadres. On the basis of the assessment of results achieved so far in coordinating the national economy plans of the CSSR and MPR for the next 5-year plan, the orientation of this coordination in the next phase of work -- which will take place next month -- was agreed upon.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALGERIAN CELEBRATIONS

LD301548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal vice-premier, and Czech premier, has left today to attend celebrations of the National Day of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic and the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the national liberation revolution. Also in the delegation are Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering; Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Jan Zizka, Czechoslovak ambassador to Algeria.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW MALAYSIAN, BANGLADESH ENVOYS

AU292043 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 25 Oct (CTK) -- The new Malaysian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, Zainal Abidin bin Mokhtar, was received on Thursday (25 October) by CSSR President Gustav Husak in an accreditation ceremony.

In the course of the reception, the interest of both sides was affirmed in continuing to develop mutually advantageous contacts on the well-proved principles of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and for the benefit of the people of both countries.

The same day Mufleh Rahman Osmany [name as published] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, presented his credentials to the CSSR President.

On this occasion the level achieved in Czechoslovak-Bangladesh relations was positively appraised and determination to continue their development, particularly in the economic sphere, was expressed.

The receptions were attended by Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR President's Office and by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

LENART ADDRESSES PARTY CADRES ON ECONOMIC TALKS

AU292156 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Jan Medved report: "Unpostponable, Urgent Tasks; From the Seminar of Party Functionaries in Casta"]

[Excerpts] Casta -- A 3-day all-Slovak seminar of Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) district committee secretaries for political-organizational work, and of other party functionaries and workers, concluded on 26 October in the CPSL Central Committee's schooling and recreational center in Casta.

At the seminar, Comrade Jozef Lenart directed the participants' attention to their most important tasks, which undoubtedly include the development of civic and working activity and commitment to overcoming the current problems in national economic development; the improvement of management quality; the acquisition of knowledge about the working people's needs and interests and toward the utilization of such knowledge to continue the qualitative development of our socialist society; improvement of the party's program-shaping activities; and other issues connected with the dialectics of building a developed socialist society. He stressed that one must begin without delay to prepare member meetings of party organizations, which will take place in the first 2 months of next year, and devote attention primarily to raising efficiency and quality and to implementing the results of research and development in practice. For this, one must make use of all forms and methods of party work. In this struggle, we must focus on increasing production in developing the national economy; on fulfilling the remaining tasks from the years 1981-82; and on establishing good prerequisites for task fulfillment next year.

The approach of party bodies and organizations to the tasks of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan must be supremely political and mobilizing; it must proceed from the specific analyses of achieved results and of the causes of existing shortcomings. Every party organization, every Communist, every working collective must achieve a high level of activity, aiming to fulfill the crucial qualitative indexes of the plan, and to enhance efficiency, quality, and labor productivity. The party bodies and organizations must also do far more than has been heretofore done in deepening international socialist economic integration and in developing cooperation in science and technology with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries on the level of economic production units and enterprises. This is in the interests of our republic, in the interests of consolidating the entire socialist community, and in the interests of raising its defense capability.

MINISTER TOMAN CITED ON AGRICULTURE RESULTS

AU300946 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 84 p 1

[Eduard Fasung report: "The Unpostponable Requirements of Future Development"]

[Excerpt] Prague, Bratislava -- The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers, and the Federal Press and Information Office yesterday organized -- simultaneously in Prague and Bratislava -- a press conference at which Miroslav Toman, minister of agriculture and food; Pavol Jonas, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers; and other representatives of the sector informed journalists about the economic results of the agriculture-food industry complex in 1984 and preparations for the 10th Statewide Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives.

Assessing the fulfillment so far of this year's tasks and of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, Comrade Toman expressed great appreciation, above all, for the results in fulfillment of the cereals program; in the production of leguminous and oleaginous crops; and, regarding animal production, in the fulfillment of milk, egg, and meat procurement for the state.

However, Minister Toman at the same time stressed that this year's record harvest of densely sown cereals does not allow self-complacency because even this record harvest has not offset the shortfall in grain production that resulted from the unfavorable weather in the preceding years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. On an annual average, we have produced in this quinquennium only 10.7 million metric tons of grain crops so that the farmers are still 1.75 to 2 million metric tons short of the task which the 16th CPCZ Congress laid down for grain producers. This is not exactly a small shortfall. It will not be easy to make up for it, especially if we consider that it is now the end of October -- and the agrotechnical deadline for sowing winter grain crops is thus over -- and thousands of hectares still remain to be sown with wheat. Naturally, the adverse weather has had its share in this, but this is precisely why it is high time to stop talking about this year's record harvests and concentrate on ensuring next year's production of grain crops. Even now, in fall, we must eliminate to the greatest possible degree the impact of the delayed sowing on next year's yields.

In connection with the results in livestock production, Minister Toman stressed that we can afford to further increase production of animal products only on the basis of our own fodder crops. Moreover, it is becoming clearly evident that in the future it will no longer be possible in livestock production to merely calculate how many kilograms of concentrated feed are consumed for every unit of animal products or for every unit of livestock yields. Instead, we must see that all fodder resources are utilized -- that is, that amount of animal products an agricultural enterprise can produce from bulk fodder alone without any additions of concentrated feed. Aside from this, it will be necessary to check on whether an agricultural enterprise makes the utmost of the entire harvest and whether the harvest is not needlessly reduced by excessive losses. Therein lie formidable untapped possibilities, which we cannot allow to lie fallow in the future.

PITRA ON KHOZRASCHOT SYSTEM, FARM MANAGEMENT

LD272206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The national working conference of state agricultural organizations of the Czech SR continued in Hradec Kralove today.

The subject of many speeches was raising the level of farming by fulfilling the intensification programs, by thoroughly applying the Khozraschot planning and accounting system, and also by increasing the intensity and effectiveness of farming in the hilly areas.

Among those who spoke in the debate was Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He said that employees of state agricultural organizations have a corresponding share in successful implementation of the principal aims of the party's agricultural policy. One cannot ignore the significant role they have played during the past 35 years in keeping up with rapidly growing food consumption and in securing key intensification factors. Speaking about the current state of management of state agricultural organizations and their future development he said:

[Begin Pitra recording] One cannot, naturally, live in any sector of our life, and this also applies to our state farms, merely on one's dreams; one cannot live on one's merits, on what has been. We are therefore right in reflecting at today's working conference above all on the current state of and further tasks facing state agricultural enterprises and on what must be done to fulfill the expectation voiced by the Central Committee in its address on republican working conferences of state farms, which concerns their becoming a springboard to an even more consistent struggle for increasing management effectiveness. This is even more applicable because the conditions and time are making the tasks facing our agricultural sector more and more demanding.

Although there has undoubtedly been a positive development in the management of state farms, in particular, during the past few years, and we have had the opportunity to appreciate this fact at the last Central Committee session, the majority of state farms, specialized farms not excluded, have not yet become -- in fact are far from being -- showpieces, I would say, of modern, highly organized socialist large-scale agricultural production. I am far from making some kind of mechanical comparison between production results of state farms as a whole and unified agricultural cooperatives. Despite this, the persisting difference in the intensity of farming between those sectors is too great and not fully justifiable everywhere. This year, we see in this enduring increase in the level of farming by state farms as a whole, and in particular in the speeding up of the development of lagging enterprises, one of the truly important reserves in the growth of the intensity and effectiveness of our entire agricultural production. This conviction does not proceed from mere administrative analyses; nor does it proceed from some kind of intuition, for the realistic possibilities we possess in this respect can be documented quite specifically and credibly. They can be documented through the examples of a number of state farms.

Despite the favorable trend toward good management that has undoubtedly been taking place recently on state farms, it is necessary to bear in mind the questions of effectiveness more and more in the further development of production. We cannot produce foodstuffs without regard for costs either. Society cannot defray any production costs through its economic tools either to state farms or to anybody else. The agricultural sector, too, must share in maintaining the low retail prices of foodstuffs by the systematic reduction of the social costs of its products.

I would like to commend the fact that, during the past 2 years, there has been positive development in this area also here in the state farms of the Czech SR. Production costs in relation to output have dropped quite markedly against the average prevailing during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This is, however, surely only the first step. We expect that a purposeful application of the internal Khozraschot method of planning and accounting and the material incentives not only for technical and management workers but all employees following up on this, will play a significant role in this very respect. [end recording]

U.S. TRADITION OF MERCENARY INVOLVEMENT ATTACKED

DW310823 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1730 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has publicly admitted and fully approved of the participation by U.S. mercenaries in acts of aggression of counterrevolutionary gangs in Nicaragua. In an interview with representatives of the Srippe-Howard newspaper group, he said that these volunteers were continuing a long, honorable U.S. tradition. Michael Bajor comments:

The President said he did not object to those U.S. citizens who were going to Central America to support the rebels fighting against the Nicaraguan Sandinists. However, this admission is not the whole truth. He not only tolerates these mercenary actions, but he directly called for them in order to give private U.S. support to the counter-revolutionary Somoza gangs in addition to official U.S. aid.

Due to their brutal attacks in the CIA manner, the U.S. mercenaries have a bad reputation in the world. Therefore, Reagan is trying to glorify them and even has the nerve to take unfair advantage of truly positive traditions of U.S. History, comparing in all seriousness the paid assassins along Nicaragua's borders with the fighters of the Abraham Lincoln battalion in the Spanish Civil War -- those Americans in the international brigades who in the thirties fought alongside the legitimately elected popular front government in Spain against fascist putschist General Franco and feudal exploitation as well as for the Spanish people's self-determination. Therefore, the comparison is simply monstrous. But that is not all.

The President also said in the interview that the U.S. volunteers in Spain regrettably had not fought on the right side. Consequently, the right side would not have been the side of the Spanish Republic, but Franco who was supported by Hitler's Legion Condor and Mussolini's troops. If the American volunteers in Spain had fought for fascism, they would obviously have acted rightly, according to Reagan. Now the White House probably wants to correct the error committed half a century ago elsewhere, recruiting so-called volunteers who now fight on the right side.

The understanding of democracy and freedom which once again manifests itself here is shocking. However, the President is right in one respect. The mercenaries do have traditions in the United States, even though they are different from those of the fighters in Spain. There is the tradition of the Korean War with 2 million victims, when the U.S. invaders used napalm for the first time to destroy human life. There is the tradition of the Vietnam War when 2.8 million U.S. troops wanted to bomb Vietnam back to the stone age. There also is the tradition of Grenada when 16,000 U.S. mercenaries treacherously raided the small Caribbean island. This is the line of tradition which is now being continued to the undeclared war against Nicaragua where counterrevolutionary gangs with U.S. participation have killed more than 3,200 Nicaraguan youths since the victory of the Sandinist revolution. This is the real tradition involving bombs, bloodshed, and barbarism, a tradition the U.S. mercenaries can refer to.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON FLICK SCANDAL IMPLICATIONS

LD302249 East Berlin ADM International Service in German 0256 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN) -- Under the title "The Curtain has Risen, the Play Can Begin/The 'Patched' Society -- The Muth of the Bourgeois Democracy " NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today publishes the following contribution by Carl Winter:

The resignation of Barzel, who stumbled over the millions of the Flick concern, has suddenly raised the curtain behind which the myth of bourgeois democracy has tried to hide in the FRG. For many, who a short while ago were still expressing enthusiasm about the free democracy of the FRG kind, it is nothing short of shattering to hear from authoritative sources that it is not the voter but the big money from the Flick concern which determines the content of deputies' speeches, laws, party programs, and tax exemptions.

In view of reactions to this event, which is almost without precedent, it is not surprising that after the fall of Rainer Candidus Barzel from the second highest office in the FRG, nervousness in Bonn offices and party headquarters is not receding. Some gentlemen in the government coalition are bolstering their courage like the man who whistles in the night. They are trying to transform the tortuous political amputation which has been on show in Bonn into a democratic self-cleansing. "We are alright" can be heard. Everything else is malicious rumor.

But these words sound forced. They have little or nothing in common with political reality in the FRG. Instead, these realities are being regarded with growing apprehension and anger in broad circles of the FRG public, even extending deeply into the CDU basis. This is shown in many ways.

No textbook on state monopoly capitalism could make clear more convincingly the dependence of politicians on big money, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND wrote some days ago, as does the case of Barzel, who over the years was a direct beneficiary of those circles particularly interested in arms and the escalation of the international situation. The FRG illustrated magazine STERN quotes this remark by our paper and confirms it. In other papers and other places one can read and hear: "Scandal on the corrupt ground of long years of general flouting of the law", "A game that corrodes and destroys the foundations of the state and the trust of its citizens", "like a banana republic", "RFA -- Republique Flickerale d'Allemagne" -- a new French translation for the FRG now current in Bonn, "Patched republic."

The list of such judgments, in particular those from the FRG, could be continued as long as one likes. Indeed, the things that can currently be seen in Bonn can only be viewed by FRG citizens as a source of concern and embarrassment and as undignified.

Thus the second man in the state, clearly shown to be in the pay of Flick, shamelessly clings to his throne. Flick himself had to give the coup de grace to this person who had lost his usefulness. In order not to prolong the undignified show, former Flick partner Paefgen stated before the Bonn investigating committee that the concern only allowed its bribes to flow to the law firm of Paul once Barzel had the so-called advisor's contract from there in the bag. So the pill was sweetened for him with DM1.7 million so that he would vacate his position for a CDU cancellor-candidate with better prospects.

Did Marx invent Barzel and Flick?

Barzel was rapidly removed so that others could remain. An effort is being made to put the lid back on this jar with its foul-smelling content. Even the Barzel confidant Dregger distanced himself. But he knows that not much has been gained. "One person thrown from the sleigh is not enough to satisfy the wolves." So much for Dregger.

Barzel's ouster has not made anything disappear. Public unrest is growing. The lawyers involved in investigating the scandal complained that they should receive dirty-work compensation because the swamp of corruption was so great. The Barzel case indicates the innermost links which hold the FRG together. More names of leading politicians who allowed their mandate to be bought by Flick are trickling in. The hydra of corruption can be pursued into other high offices of state. Things which have now come to light from the accounts department of the bribery-syndicate can be followed in the FRG press like a thriller. Bonn life is weighed down by the question: Who next?

Those concerned have now entrenched themselves. Calls for the revelation of all financial links between politicians and big business are noisily shouted down. The penetrating questions of the Greens have scored a bullseye with many politicians. The DKP took the initiative for a decisive step. It called on the SPD and Greens parliamentary parties to introduce an anticorruption bill in the Bundestag.

The government parties are following a concept which has already proved incapable of saving the unhappy Rainer Barzel: lies, denials, isolation. "A hidden campaign", and machinations by "dark forces" are claimed to be responsible. Those who talk in this way, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, must believe "that they are governing a nation of idiots. According to this the forces of evil, in all probability on Kremlin orders, who have had to invent the Barzel case, and perhaps also the Flick concern".

The Power of Capital and the Powerlessness of the Citizens

But does it only concern Barzel? Or only when and who will be next in line? It has become known that the Flick firm has been buying politicians and parties for years. Why all the excitement now? The deeper reason for the anxiety in Bonn is that with the Barzel scandal the real class nature of the political system in the FRG has been laid bare. Big money in the FRG buys and determines political power in the FRG.

Leading politicians were and are being lured to and put on the leash of monopoly capitalism. According to their usefulness and helpfulness, according to their use for the exploitative needs of capital the leash is lengthened or shortened. This emerges clearly from the list of clients of the Flick concern. Herr von Brauchitsch wrote it exactly: Bribes for those who are of profit and those who no longer are productive or who compromise the set-up are dropped or isolated.

The events now taking place on the political stage in the FRG can indeed be seen as examples of the essence of bourgeois democracy. It reveals the real power of capital and the real impotence of the citizens. The philosopher Karl Jaspers, who is praised as a sort of intellectual advertisement for the FRG, wrote in 1966 about the conditions then:

"The people are sovereign in name, but they cannot affect decisions except through elections in which nothing is decided. The major questions of fate are not directed at the people but the answers must be suffered by them and they often do not realize that, or how something is being decided."

This statement can be usefully applied to today's corruption scandal: Above all, bourgeois democracy hides from the people who decides "and how something is decided."

The Myth Has Been Shattered

The backdrop of bourgeois democracy has collapsed in some places and behind it can be seen just who pulls the strings on the political stage in the FRG. The talk by bourgeois politicians about the pluralistic nature of FRG society has again been exposed in all its falsity. Debating is allowed but the rule of capital must not be touched. What was laid down at the time in the basic laws as democratic rules was only intended to help block the path to a truly democratic renewal. "Chancellor of the Allies" were the words once thrown by Kurt Schumacher at Adenauer. The FRG came into being as a state by order, as was shown recently in an FRG television film.

The fact that all this can no longer be brushed aside as "malicious communist propaganda", causes the pain and the cries of the people affected. In addition, the CDU politicians have to answer their paymasters for a heavy defeat: they have not ensured that the myth of bourgeois democracy remains unsullied. Now the finery has fallen from the temple and the veil has been torn from the idol. What appears is the bought, the "patched" republic.

No Scruples When It's a Matter of Big Money

Capital has been using its influence in one form or another since the year one. Karl Liebknecht even exposed the buying of politicians before World War I by the armaments profiteers. We have never doubted that the old power relationships reinstated themselves in the FRG. Along with them there remain the old practices. If one now surveys the already discernible degree of bought politics in the FRG, one gets only the impression that everything is going on three degrees more unrestrainedly, shamelessly and excessively. There is no trace of "discrete charm". It is a question of big money; there are no scruples.

The strained commitment to Atlantic politics by those currently in power is evidently accompanied on the political dance floor by the assumption of certain forms of Atlantic behavior. In this connection, Lenin's assertion in his work "On the State", is irresistible:

"The form of state power can vary. Capital expresses its power in one way where this form exists and in another way where another form exists, but basically power remains in the hands of capital, irrespective of whether there exists a consensus or whether one is speaking of a democratic republic. Yes, the more democratic a state is, the more brutal and cynical is the rule of capital. One of the most democratic republics of the world is the United States, and nowhere is this principle more evident than in this country... nowhere is the power of capital expressed -- the power of a little heap of billionaires over the whole of society -- so brutally, and with such unconcealed bribery, as in America itself. Capital, once it has a hold, rules all of society, and no democratic republic, no electoral rights change in any way the nature of things".

The Bonn State in Its Deepest Crisis

There is more than something rotten in the state of the FRG. This was the headline of a correspondent's report from Bonn. No one can deny or overlook the fact that 35 years after its founding the FRG is involved in its deepest crisis, a creeping crisis, which is affecting ever broader areas of public life.

Those who came to office with boasts and with the vote of big business in order to make a "change" have not yet managed to deal with the effects of the economic crisis. All they have done is subjugate the country even more to the dangerous missile policy of the United States and NATO. The one and only thing where the government coalition can show top performance is in the number of political scandals.

Against the background of the general crisis of capitalism all this is also an expression of the crisis of bourgeois democracy. Where monopoly capitalism has all the economic power in its hands and buys political power, directs the programs of the political parties, and claims guiding power in state policy this can only have an effect on the results of such policies. True democracy can only become effective where the will and the interests of the people are the measure of the policies.

In the FRG the results of the policies coincide exactly with the anatomy of power as revealed in the Barzel-Flick scandal. They are in clear opposition to the interests, the needs, and the will of the large majority of FRG citizens. Let us look at some of these results.

On Some Fruits of the "Patched" Society

-- What is the value of a democracy, more and more FRG citizens are asking, which denies millions of us the most elementary right of existence, the right to work? If one includes in the official forecasts for 1985 those who are no longer registered for unemployment because they have been unemployed for many years, the overall figure of 4 million is moving slowly but inexorably toward the level reached at the end of the Weimar Republic.

-- The alliance between "cabinet and capital" could be seen during the mass struggle of the metal and print workers in early summer of this year. Under covering fire from the government and the monopoly press the entrepreneurs locked out hundreds of thousands of striking workers to smother their just trade union struggle.

-- A special light is thrown on the Federal German understanding of democracy by a so-called "practice shoot at striking workers" which the federal border protection force in North Rhine-Westphalia organized. According to newspaper reports, the struggle of the metal and print workers was used as "basis for maneuvers."

-- Particularly tragic and serious is the robbery of the future which belongs to hundreds of thousands of young people. Almost 180,000 young people under 20 were registered as unemployed this fall. Approximately 250,000 young people will not have an apprenticeship this year. Cases have become known where parents have been prepared to pay up to DM10,000 for an apprenticeship to give their children a chance for a job.

The Terror of Job Denial and the New Poverty

-- A scandal which makes a mockery of all democratic talk in the FRG is the terror of job denial, which is practiced both against communists and against all those of all political persuasions who think differently. To this end a whole army of snoopers to find out people's political convictions is in action in the Federal German patent democracy. The federal postal minister is particularly hard on irreproachable officials in his area of competence whose political convictions he dislikes. DKP members who look for a mandate on local or city councils are not allowed to be postmen unless they bring money for the minister.

-- A description of FRG democracy also tells us that the equality of women is still not fully realized. Women are always the first victims of redundancy. The entrepreneurs often deny them equal pay for equal work or push them into less well paid work. The number of females unemployed has risen more rapidly than the number of male unemployed, and 40 percent of all women made redundant receive no financial support whatsoever.

-- Unemployment and exorbitant rents continue to increase the number of homeless in the FRG. So far 180,000 people are affected by it. Unemployment put increasing numbers of families into debt, in a wearing spiral of borrowing and credit from which there is no escape. Thus poverty is growing rapidly in the FRG, as FRG television notes. The deputy chairman of the FRG trade union federation notes a "gigantic redistribution process from the bottom to the top." As regards the so-called new poverty, the country is marching "toward American conditions".

The People Remain Unheard in the Question of their Fate --

-- While great debates about information protection are taking place on television and in the press, the federal Constitutional Court rules that it is permissible in the FRG to break postal and telephone confidentiality. Letters and telephone calls from the GDR and other socialist countries and conversely from the FRG to these countries are read, listened to, and taped by the authorities and the secret services.

-- The formalism and deceitfulness of the federal German democracy, its unbridgeable opposition to true people's sovereignty, are revealed at their most crass level in the most important question of the present, the question of war and peace. More than 70 percent -- the majority of federal citizens -- have spoken against the stationing of the U.S. first-strike Pershing II and cruise missiles, against the escalation of the danger of war and the situation on our continent caused thereby. A minority of politicians has calmly ignored the will of the majority of the people and opened wide the gates of the FRG for these devil's playthings from the United States. Those who are so dear to the concerns of the people become receptive when Washington calls.

A Decisive Omission

Who is surprised that this democracy of a special sort is so closely intertwined with Flick? The house of Flick has experience and tradition in such matters. It already bribed Hindenburg, Bruehning, Schleicher, and Hitler.

Barzel, who today has been "provisioned" with millions by Flick junior, a few days before his ignominious departure was still proclaiming the claim to the region between the Baltic and Black Sea. He was broadly outlining the territory in which at the time the house of Flick built its empire of exploitation with the protection of the Nazis. This is indicative.

As we said: The curtain has risen, the play has started.

IMPORTANCE OF HAVANA CEMA SESSION VIEWED

DW302030 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1730 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The 39th CEMA session began in Havana yesterday. The most important topic on the agenda is implementation of the resolutions adopted in Moscow in June this year.

The 39th session is a CEMA meeting with the hitherto widest range of participants at top level. Eberhard Seybold reports from the Cuban capital on the course of the CEMA deliberations:

What are the most important problems? There is the realization that primarily due to U.S. imperialism the world is facing increasing dangers to peace. Since socialism does not want the world to be destroyed by a nuclear inferno and since our social system can only fully develop its advantages in peace, the socialist community must do everything in its power to protect the threatened peace. This was pointed out by the host of the meeting, Comrade Fidel Castro. It was also the most important concern of Soviet Premier Tikhonov, and it was the first thing Willi Stoph, the head of our delegation, said in his speech yesterday.

Such highly political statements are indispensable in meetings of this type which basically deal with peaceful economics, planned developments, and thus people's well-being. The respective basis were laid at the Moscow CEMA summit this summer and will be continued here in Havana.

Our premier spoke about comprehensive intensification as the crucial problem for our future dynamic growth. Nikolay Tikhonov of the Soviet delegation and the other speakers also gave most of their attention to this issue. That only means the necessity of making highly efficient products and technologies, numerical control systems and laser technologies, microelectronics and robots the decisive elements of our socialist production. A huge amount of work is involved in taking this into account in the coordination of the 1986-1990 economic plans for three continents. This also is being discussed in Havana.

Soviet Premier Tikhonov extensively dealt with raw materials and fuels. His announcement that the Soviet Union will continue to guarantee oil supplies to its CEMA partners and even increase its natural gas and electricity supplies is important. The rational use and best possible utilization of these raw materials and fuels continue to be in each CEMA country's interests. This was repeatedly stressed by the speakers yesterday.

Another aspect also characterized the current CEMA session here in Havana. Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba currently are in the stage of development where they are trying to find the best possible ways for industrialization. Those who spoke on this issue pointed to the socialist community's internationalist duty to help these countries in this respect.

To the Latin American Economic System [SELA] and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America [CEPAL] which are represented by their top officials, this policy of developed industrial states toward developing countries is basically different from the policy of the most important imperialist states. SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegret yesterday deplored the U.S. trade extortion policy with the Latin American countries. He said that protectionism, the high-interest policy, and the inequality in goods exchange seriously harm these countries, hinder their rational development, and ultimately lead to grave social problems. Therefore, SELA has an interest in developing relations with CEMA, as was decided at its recent meeting in Caracas, he stated, and this bilateral relationship was to be characterized by equality, mutual benefit, and the respect of sovereignty. I think this is another reason that the CEMA session in Havana is important outside our socialist community's borders.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON SED-KKE MEETINGS

AU301452 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Athens (ADN) -- The SED delegation, led by Herbert Haeber, that spent this week in Greece at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [KKE], had a friendly meeting with Dhimitrios Gontikas, secretary of the leadership of the KKE party organization of greater Athens and member of the Politburo of the KKE Central Committee, and with other members of the Athens party leadership.

Dhimitrios Gontikas reported on the political work of the Athens KKE organization, the biggest regional organization of the Greek Communists. Herbert Haeber reported on the successes of the working people of the GDR, in the 35th year of the existence of the socialist German state, in implementing the sociopolitical program and on the efforts of the GDR to preserve peace, for international disarmament and detente.

GDR Ambassador Horst Brie gave a reception earlier in honor of the delegation. The invitation was honored by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the KKE Central Committee; Nikos Kaloudis, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Orestis Kolosov, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Council of the Communist Youth Association; Spyros Halvatzis; and other members of the KKE leadership.

Herbert Haeber and Kharilaos Florakis reaffirmed on this occasion the close fraternal cooperation of both parties that was further deepened by the visit of the delegation.

Athens Communique

For Greek coverage of the joint KKE-SED communique issued in Athens, see the Greece section of the 31 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SAXONY EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD MEETS IN HALLE

DW310803 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Halle, 29 Oct (EPD) -- The Saxony Evangelical Church Synod regretted at the conclusion of its Halle meeting that "people continue to want to leave our country." As the Magdeburg church management had done before, the synod appealed in a statement to GDR authorities to "continue their efforts to make all citizens feel at home. The synod considers extended travel possibilities for GDR people as a contribution in this respect. If travel permits are rejected, it is necessary to mention the reason," says the synod.

The statement of the synod expressly welcomes that the GDR leadership has tried to limit the damage created after the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western and Eastern Europe by persistently acting for "coalitions of reason." At the same time the synod stressed its rejection of the spirit, logic, and practice of deterrence, uttering the expectation that "the churches will say a similar 'no' in their ecumenical field." The communities are urged in this connection to join an "ecumenical net" for peace and justice going beyond all national and confessional limits. A quotation in this connection says: "Where confrontation, superiority strategy, and hostile rhetoric are being pursued as a replacement for disarmament, detente, and cooperation, we should encourage each other to press the governments to resume a policy of understanding."

The statement of the synod mentions a "scandal of world famine." The economically strong and highly armed states are urged to change their striving for security." Their policy should be aimed at a "decrease of suffering," the statement says. The synod appeals to the GDR leadership to include the populace more in the solution of environmental problems through "information and explanation of connections." Moreover, the state should meet environmental groups of the church without mistrust, giving the Christian groups an opportunity to cooperate in environmental protection activities. The statement urges the communities to make the "preservation of the universe" a central matter of their work, thus contributing to the building of awareness and a change of approach.

APRO, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO BERLIN

LD310303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1954 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin 30 Oct (ADN) -- In view of the aggravated international situation it is urgently necessary to work resolutely for the preservation of peace, for disarmament and detente, and to decisively reject all imperialist policies of confrontation and differentiation vis-a-vis the socialist countries. This was stated in Berlin Tuesday by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, and the members of a delegation from the Hungarian National Assembly. The delegation, led by the president of the National Assembly, Antal Aproz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, is in the GDR on an official friendship visit.

Werner Krolikowski and Antal Aproz briefed each other on implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations have reached a high level.

The same day the Hungarian parliamentarians met GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a talk.

The two sides underlined the firm will of their states, in close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, to do everything for the preservation of peace, arms limitation, disarmament and detente. In so doing they referred to the Prague Declaration of the CEMA member-states and praised the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives. The latter were unreservedly supported by the GDR and Hungary, said Oskar Fischer and Antal Aproz.

SCHUERER TALKS WITH USSR STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN

AU300953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Leonid Bibin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

The talk, which was conducted in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, concentrated on tasks for improving the management and planning of investments in accordance with the need for comprehensive intensification of the national economies of the two countries. In connection with this, measures for deepening cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in increasing the efficiency and quality of building in the investment sector were discussed.

The partners in the talk stressed the responsibility of the central planning organs for implementing the fundamental agreements between SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko. For this, concrete directions have been laid down in the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science, technology, and production through the year 2000. With coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period, the corresponding measures are to be determined for the purpose of furthering development and deepening cooperation.

The talk was attended by Wolfgang Gress, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the State Planning Commission. Also present was Nikolay Baturin, counsellor at the USSR Embassy in the GDR.

NIER MEETS WITH BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU291604 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] London (ADN) -- On Wednesday in London, Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, met with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign minister. Both politicians expressed their satisfaction on the level achieved in their relations and discussed steps to further develop these relations. Political dialogue is of particular importance here in view of the aggravated international situation.

KLEIBER-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGERIA

LD310252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers, 30 Oct (ADN) -- A GDR party and state delegation headed by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Algiers 30 October. It will take part in the festivities which the Algerian people are celebrating Thursday on the 30th anniversary of the start of the armed liberation struggle.

The GDR delegation was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party Central Committee and minister of trade.

Guenther Kleiber said upon his arrival, that the struggle of the Algerian people, which brought long sought reform after 8 years of innumerable victims and unspeakable depravation, was a shining example for the liberation struggle of peoples not only on the African Continent, but around the world. From the first hours onward, the GDR has stood firmly and unshakeably at the side of fighting Algeria. This solidarity is the root of the friendship which united both nations. The GDR is watching the effects of the Algerian people under the leadership of the FLN party in the construction of a new society with great sympathy, the GDR politician said. There is a great respect for Algeria's active and consistent support for peace and security in the world.

Bilateral relations are characterized, Guenther Kleiber emphasized, by trust and mutually beneficial cooperation. On today's fundamental questions, many common views were expressed. This is a solid basis on which to lay the foundation for deepening of cooperation in the future.

THATCHER, SZUROS DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD301152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Matyas Szuros has been received by the British prime minister. Margaret Thatcher and the secretary of the HSWP Central Committee discussed the international situation and relations between the two countries. Matyas Szuros had been invited to London by the British Government.

OFFICIALS VIEW NEW MANAGEMENT FORMS IN AGRICULTURE

AU301410 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 27 October on page 5 carries a 2,500-word round-table discussion between NEPSZABADSAG staffer Jozsef V. Farkas and Laszlo Fulop, deputy chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives; Gyorgy Juscsak, director of the state cooperative of Matraalja; Imre Kovacs, deputy head of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Miklos Mentenyi, deputy general manager of the National Center of State Agricultural Cooperatives; and Ferenc Szabo, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, headlined: "The New Forms of Management in Agriculture."

In his introduction Farkas mentions the fact that the agricultural branch "has a certain advantage in switching to new forms of management since the agricultural cooperative movement provides a good example of independence for the state cooperatives and food industry enterprises." According to Kovacs, "the production cooperatives have a well-known tradition of independence and democratic forms of management." Thus, in the case of agricultural cooperatives the introduction of new forms is in fact a continuation of a process, but of course "the enterprise management cannot be abstracted from the further development of economic macromanagement as a whole." According to Szabo, "the introduction of new forms of enterprise management in the agricultural branch can be faster and smoother than in other branches of the people's economy." Mentenyi describes the three forms of enterprise management applicable to the cooperatives: the enterprise workers' meeting or their representatives' meeting and elected leadership; the enterprise councils which elect the director; and the state administration-managed enterprise. Kovacs then gives statistical data according to which "there are currently 253 state enterprises in the agricultural branch and the introduction of new forms of management affects 230 of them; 60 percent of them will be managed by an elected leadership; and 10 percent will be managed by state administration. However, there is no preferential form for any enterprise; all will be equal. The only difference is that there will be different forms of management according to their size and role in the people's economy."

As to who will decide on which form, Szabo says that "the founders will group the enterprises into the different forms of management." In addition, other organs such as the branch ministry, finance ministry, party organizations, and branch trade unions will also have to agree. Regarding the possibility for later changes from one form to another, Szabo says that "it is a natural requirement; if the circumstances change to an extent that justify the change, then there will be change in the form of management at certain enterprises."

The enterprises need assistance and guidance in switching to new forms of management, and Mentenyi assures that "the final regulation will be published in the near future, and different guidelines which help in the organization are being prepared." The current managers are expected to continue to enjoy the confidence of the membership and do not have to compete for the position yet. But later, according to Kovacs, "this method will change: One of the fundamental principles of the new forms of enterprise management is that candidates must run for the position of manager so the enterprise councils can decide from among several candidates whom they consider to be most suitable for leadership."

Speaking about the incentives and the enterprises' long-term interest, Fulop says that the current practice in which "the members can share only the goods remaining after obligations are fulfilled," will continue and the members' income will be commensurate with their performance, that is "where the members produce more they get more." As to the managers' income and premiums, according to Juscsak "the managers' income will be bigger if he provides better guidance and the enterprise pursues more efficient economic activity. Thus the personal interest of the number one leader is the same as that of the enterprise."

On the same issue Szabo says that "very correctly, they will decide on the managers' income in cases where they know the manager's work best and where they possess the greatest amount of information for well-founded decisions."

The last part of the round-table discussion deals with the need for the supply of steady and correct information on the enterprises' situation, steady evaluation the situation at the leadership meetings, and detailed information to be given to the members on the facts and decisions of the leadership. This is also important because, as Szabo states, "within a given framework the independence of economic activity and the enterprises' independence will be bigger and thus initiative will play a bigger role, too."

NEW BUILDING INDUSTRY BANK BEGINS ACTIVITY

AU300906 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 26 October on page 7 carries a 1,200-word interview with Tamas Varga, director of the Building Industry Innovation Fund, by Katalin Szikora, on the newly established small bank and its activity, headlined "The Builders' Bank."

In his replies to the questions posed by the interviewer, Varga mentions that "we contacted the building enterprises personally and through letters and informed them of our activity." He calls the start of the bank successful as "out of 47 applications received, we have already signed contracts with 29, and the 30th contract is ready for signing."

Concerning the maximum amount invested, Varga says "we do not gladly assign more than 10 percent of our founding capital of 300 million forints to a single case, because if we were to lose 20 percent on a transaction we would automatically cease to exist as a small bank."

The small bank supplies loans for the enterprises' development and investment resources "generally for a period of 4-5 years at an maximum interest rate of 7-14 percent. In establishing the interest rate we consider the enterprise' risk-taking capacity and the development's usefulness for the people's economy."

The fund makes its own analysis in deciding on the usefulness of the application, and up till now "13 applications have been refused or withdrawn, we have signed 24 loan contracts, and we have 5 applications under negotiation."

A wide range of enterprises and small businesses are applying to the small bank for financial assistance, and the fund is also dealing with the sale of enterprises' fixed assets that are temporarily out of use and for which the bank earns 2 percent.

In conclusion Varga mentions the fund's newest venture which they call "Japanese leasing," by which the fund assists in building a complete enterprise and then immediately rents it to the builder for 5-8 years. Varga concludes that "although according to the foundation document we do not have rights to deal with business work partnerships and small traders, there is no doubt that this small bank could play a role in financing the technological development of these units."

UNIVERSITY ECONOMIST ON 'SECOND ECONOMY'

AU301448 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Oct 84 p 6

[Interview with Istvan R. Gabor, lecturer of the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, by Ilona Kocsi entitled "Unexpected Developments; Loosening Restrictions; Interview About the Present and Future of the Second Economy; Not Enough Loans"; date and place not given; first paragraph MAGYAR HIRLAP's introduction]

[Text] The second economy has become an integral component of the Hungarian economy. This does not mean, however, that its integration occurred and is occurring smoothly and without conflicts. On the contrary, rapid expansion and mass participation have brought new problems to the surface. We have asked Istvan R. Gabor, lecturer at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, about factors behind the inconsistencies and likely means for resolving them.

[Kocsi] Together with Peter Galasi, you wrote a book about the second economy some 5 years ago. This activity -- that is, obtaining an income outside of primary work -- has gathered tremendous momentum during the past 5 years. Could it be that this has upset your hypotheses, or has practice confirmed the theoretical suppositions?

[Gabor] What we wrote at the time remains true to a great extent today. However, two things have surprised us. We did not expect that the second economy, entering into the primary organizations of the economy, would continue to expand to such an extent legally. This is an important new phenomenon even when one realizes that, to a decisive degree, it means an opportunity for better remunerated overtime than is normal in a genuine enterprise. It has emerged that it was not ideology that primarily prevented more liberal treatment of small enterprises, nor was it reluctance of the people competent to implement matters. Impairment of the loyalty of the enterprise managers can become a more serious and, above all, a more direct obstacle. They find it difficult to accept that, while their acts are governed by strict rules, an economic sphere with a greater scope for maneuvering is taking shape and the new organizations are competing with them.

Inconsistencies

[Kocsi] Still, this attitude is somehow understandable, is it not? So far, the restraints of the first economy have not been loosened, yet considerable steps have been made elsewhere. Admittedly, the picture is being modified by the further development of economic macromanagement. It may alleviate the perceptible dissatisfaction....

[Gabor] From their own view, both "camps" are right. Enterprise managers believe that they are bound hand and foot by wage regulation. This is not the case in the second economy. In general it is a fact that previously it was possible to obtain higher incomes after primary working hours; however, small ventures are not in a more favorable position. On the contrary, it is more difficult for them to obtain materials and collect compensations for the jobs performed, not to mention the fact that nobody saves them if they get into trouble.

The real question is by far not who is right "objectively," but how the sides concerned subjectively regard the situation that has developed. The exasperation of enterprise managers is a fact that must be taken into consideration by policy just as much as the fact that, owing to their different views, complete objectivity cannot be expected from either side, no matter what circumspect efforts are made to enlighten them about the true state of affairs.

[Kocsi] Have the enterprise business work partnerships not brought about greater freedom of action for the enterprises as well?

[Gabor] This is a very contradictory matter. On the one hand, enterprises are pleased about them, because here they can pay their working people more freely; on the other, -- in a paradoxical way -- this has contributed to the loyalties of managers. If economic activity is more unimpeded after working hours, why should it not be so in all activity? Of course, the loyalty of enterprise managers must and can be regained. In the long term, the solution can only be an enhancement of their entrepreneurial autonomy, and this is one of the objectives of the reform now on the agenda. Let me note here that the institutionalization of the election of directors also considerably affects the general disposition of enterprise managers. I sympathize with this method but at the same time, I think its introduction is not without contradictions. A large portion of the people working as directors in the past feel that, through no fault of their own, they cannot count absolutely on the sympathy of the working people. This is understandable -- precisely because of the more difficult economic situation -- for they have introduced a number of unpopular measures. They realize this, and this too, makes them uncertain. They worry about how they will be able to stand up to the increasing dual pressure of the market and the collective, particularly in a position in which they must also bear the consequences of the previous decisions reached by them amid their dependence on the macromanagement organs.

[Kocsi] How many people are participating in the second economy in our country today?

[Gabor] There are no exact statistical surveys in this respect. According to some estimates, 75 percent of the gainfully employed population. The income here amounts to approximately two-thirds of the wages paid out in the first economy. One-half of the latter is derived from various services and the production of goods and the other half from a transference of incomes among the population. Thus, for three-quarters of the gainfully employed people the second economy constitutes a source of income of equal significance to the first. However, the differentiating effect of the former is considerably greater....

[Kocsi] What exactly does this mean, what is its impact on Hungarian society?

[Gabor] Many people are annoyed by income differences judged as excessive. This is partly a consequence of the fact that, so far, we have not openly taken into account the fact that an increasing portion of incomes is in the nature of allowances here. Therefore, people rightly feel that no one works as much as would justify truly outstanding incomes. We suspect a criminal act in the case of all high earnings, but this is by no means true. If someone assumes a risk and invests, then this -- beyond the income for work -- brings an emolument as well, and this is natural. Witnessing a differentiation, restriction cannot be the correct attitude. On the contrary, the creation of small enterprises should be supported to a greater extent. This expands the opportunity for access to more profitable activities and business branches.

A Peculiar Taxation

[Kocsi] By now, their creation is no longer hampered through administrative means. This, in itself, is a great help....

[Gabor] That is not enough. It is still the general outlook that, if an entrepreneur fails, it is a consequence of his unsuitability. Yet, his insolvency could also have been caused by the fact that the first economy, as a partner, passed on its own risk and own material problems: It does not pay on time, it delivers materials unreliably, and it assigns small enterprises to the last place with regard to other services and it fulfills its obligations in this way. It is also frequent for enterprises to strive to strengthen the business positions of those of their small-producer and small-entrepreneur partners that are satisfied to play a subordinate role -- the role of subcontractor -- contrary to those that really try to act as entrepreneurs. All this is enough for failure, particularly if the adequate granting of loans, through which temporary ills can be compensated, is lacking. The income tax system, too, would require reform, and considerable change is said to be expected in the coming years in this respect. The situation today is such that the tax collected becomes smaller as the number of activities among which a supplementary income of a given size is divided grows. This is obviously irrational. A definite discrimination prevails -- to the advantage of the people in the main line occupations. The former must pay tax on every forint, while the latter do not on earnings obtained in their main line occupations. Probably this, too, plays a role in the small rate of small-scale production and enterprise pursued as a main line occupation, even if it does not play the greatest role. Another problem is that the practice of taxation is based on negotiations between taxpayers and the tax authorities in the nature of bargaining, in which those whose bargaining position is stronger do well. The tax communities operating in a small-scale industry and commerce are only seemingly democratic institutions. Actually, individual bargaining positions are very different within these communities. Where possible, it would be useful to establish a normative turnover and income according to business branches and spheres and strive for a standardization of tax withdrawals on this basis, thus enhancing the incentive of small producers in increasing their performance.

A Regular Segregation

[Kocso] Even despite the aforementioned contradictions, I do not understand why shortages are not diminishing if 75 percent of the households are already participating in the second economy. Why does no competition develop that would bring prices down at last?

[Gabor] This can be explained only with the entire operation of the economy. As far as the second economy is concerned, as I have noted, participation in it as a main line occupation is rare. Retaining their places of work in the socialist sector, most people participate in the second economy only as an addition, and steer clear of fairly serious productive investments. Another reason is the fact that, even within the second economy itself, a segregation of an almost regular nature has developed in certain activities. It is difficult to break into profitable business branches and, therefore, newcomers do not endanger the position of the established people. Under such circumstances, there is no real chance for a price-reducing effect. The competitive state and position of newcomers would be strengthened if they were able to raise greater loans.

[Kocsi] Loans for small ventures can be raised now as well, yet there is no real breakthrough....

[Gabor] The current sum is small and a large part of it is allotted as some sort of social aid. More money than that is needed for an enterprise and that cannot be raised from wages and salaries. Without a loan there is no enterprise. This applies to economies traditionally based on enterprise and even more so where the enterprise does not have any real traditions, where conditions for it are only developing. At the same time, we must realize that modernization of the practice of granting credits pursued vis-a-vis the second economy is inseparable from the success achieved in making capital allotment and granting loans -- which is on the agenda -- more flexible. Without this, the otherwise seemingly practical steps with regard to the second economy would rightly arouse the antipathy of enterprise managers. Yet, we must not overlook the importance of their loyalty in the accomplishment of our economic objectives. This is perhaps one of the most timely lessons of our enquiries.

SOFTWARE EXPERTS' BUSINESS VENTURES VIEWED

AU291530 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 25 October on page 7 carries a 1,600-word article by Kristof G. Kocsi on an enterprise's software experts establishing business work partnerships and leaving the enterprise, headlined: "For Whom Is Software Good Business? Star's Wages and...Something That Cannot Disturb Export of Intellectual Products -- Programmed Debate?"

Based on discussion with Karoly Pogany, manager of Comporgan software programming enterprise, the author writes that the heads of state software programming enterprises are worried because of massive migration of experts from the enterprises to private ventures. The previously mentioned enterprise "in the course of the last 3-4 years lost 25 expert capacity programmers out of 80, and those who remained are staying behind with ill-feelings or are just preparing to wander away, too." Pogany explains this situation by the fact that the programmers can earn three or four times more by establishing business work partnerships. He claims that "Comporgan is under contract to its FRG partners at an hourly wage of DM75, and a software programmer brings the enterprise a daily income of DM550, more than 9,000 forints, almost 200,000 forints a month." Thus, many programmers are lured away by the possibility of earning considerably more by establishing business work partnerships. According to the head of Comporgan, the competition for foreign orders for software programming has intensified as "the programmers offer tier services at surprisingly low hourly wages, as it is not difficult to give price reductions out of a gross monthly income of more than 100,000 forints."

It is true, however, that no business work partnership can sign contracts with foreign enterprises by avoiding the foreign trade enterprise, and cannot negotiate on prices. Thus, "the majority of the programmers who left Comporgan and set out on their own, sold their work through Interagon foreign trade enterprise."

In the concluding part of the article, the author mentions that the programmers' income is not as high as generally thought and that the essence of the whole debate going on around the income must remain the recognition that "we must make the best out of our increasing exports of intellectual products" and not be overcome by "petty envy."

SHORTCOMINGS OF CONTRACTUAL CATERING UNITS NOTED

AU291537 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 25 October on page 3 carries a 1,300-word interview given by Laszlo Benics, head of the Catering Industry Department of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, to Csaba Egerszegi, on the operation of contractual catering units, entitled: "Contractual Catering."

The interview begins with the conclusion that "in contractual shops the level of services has generally improved, service has become faster, waiters are more polite to guests, and the business day has been extended by 2-3 hours. Shops have operated in the contractual form for more than 3 years in the trade sector including the catering services."

In reply to questions posed by Egerszegi, Benics mentions the need to further develop this form in catering business as this branch is operating at the rather low level of efficiency and its profit-making capacity is 50 percent less than that of the consumer goods trade. Thus, "in the months January-June 1984 some 1,186 shops were leased under contract, so at present in Hungary there are some 6,800 such shops operating in this mode -- 40 percent of all the shops." Concerning efficiency, of these shops Benics provides statistics according to which "the catering industry's sales revenue for the first half of the current year was 24.5 billion forints and its profit 1.3 billion forints. This means a 5 percent net income in proportion to sales revenues. Within this, out of the 9.3 billion forint sales revenues of the contractual shops, 1.2 billion forints profits were gained."

Benics admits that there are expenses that cannot be directly attributed to the units operating under this form and that the above-mentioned figures are a little misleading. The units, however, are operating more efficiently than before or than other units, and "they employ 10-20 percent less manpower than before and have contributed considerable sums to the profit of the enterprises through the payment of the fixed charge."

Negative aspects are also mentioned by Benics in the "that entrepreneurs are mainly competing for coffee shops and liquor shops. Competition is the greatest in these areas" because "the least amount of interest is in restaurants because they are loss-makers; thus, 77 percent of the contractual shops are buffets and cafeterias and only 20 percent restaurants and other units."

Speaking about the ethics of the heads of these units, Benics admits that they also harm consumer interests but this is not a general trend and is due mainly to the fact that "some of them wish to extract as much as possible from the business in 1 or 2 years. This is impossible, however, through decent work in a short time, and the majority are operating decently."

Speaking about the optimal time necessary for an entrepreneur to regain in an honest way, the money and time invested, Benics says that "it has turned out that 5 years are the optimal time span necessary for the introduction and proper functioning of a shop or catering unit," and the current practice of contracts made out for only 3 years will be modified by regulations issued last year that stipulate "the contract can be extended, without competitive bidding, by mutual agreement, to a period that does not exceed 5 years from the moment of the contract signing." Benics then gives statistics on units affected by the regulation according to which "of the 6,800 units, 2,200 signed contracts for a period less than 5 years. Many of them have already extended their contracts by raising the fixed charge, and it is also worth mentioning that the entrepreneurs have invested from their own power some 0.5 billion forints into their shops."

On the failures and bankruptcies of these units, Benics mentions that "some 20 percent of the shops got into this position for various reasons such as family problems or health problems, but in more than half of the cases because of an incapacity to pay."

Benics concludes his interview by saying that "exactly because of the positive experiences, we will continue to give the green light to ventures in this area."

ECONOMICS EXPERT DISCUSSES NEW PRC REFORMS

LD261854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] It has been hardly more than a week since the industrial reform plan was published in Beijing. Jozsef P. Szabo has asked economics expert Barna Talas about the external economic implications of the Chinese reform.

[Begin recording] [Szabo] How do we see this reform? Will our task as a trade partner of China be easier or more difficult in the future?

[Talas] I think that our task will be easier in that the widening of the independence of enterprises and regional authorities might allow the establishment of direct economic -- and here I do not refer to commercial types only -- cooperation relationships with those enterprises which are interested, for example, in the importing of and/or becoming acquainted with Hungarian technology. At the same time, in my opinion, even the present payment arrangement -- which has been a clearing type, with clearing in Swiss francs but lacks, in effect, a balanced turnover -- perhaps requires progress. In some areas even payment in free convertible currency too will come about because these enterprises and regions will have a defined fund of convertible currency.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on 25 October received for an introductory visit Nicolae Veres, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Hungary. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct p 5 AU] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received for a farewell visit Aboubacar Kaba, ambassador of the Guinean Republic, who has departed from Hungary permanently. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct p 8 AU]

NEW PPF SECRETARY -- The PPF National Council has a new secretary in Jozsef Garamvolgyi, who was previously our country's ambassador to Poland. The PPF Presidium today heard a report by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay on the latest session of the Central Committee and then outlined PPF tasks pertaining to the implementation of party decisions. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Oct 84 LD]

MILITIA FINDS PRIEST'S CORPSE; REACTION ENSUES

Body Retrieved From Reservoir

LD301857 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 84

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The Ministry of Internal Affairs announced today in the late afternoon that as a result of an intensive search by specialist groups of militia frogmen, the corpse of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was found and taken out of the waters of the Wloclawek reservoir.

The corpse has been taken to a forensic medical establishment for an autopsy. The state authorities remain in constant contact with representatives of the leadership of the Episcopate of Poland.

On the instructions of the minister of internal affairs, intensive investigations are in progress designed mainly to determine the possible persons behind the kidnapping and killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Before noon today a television crew visited one of the search areas near Wloclawek. A special Citizens' Militia group was conducting a complex search in difficult, ever-changing atmospheric conditions. There were also strong currents at the site, making work difficult and endangering the lives of the people involved. Special teams of frogmen equipped with special equipment were employed.

ZSL Condemns Attackers

LD302229 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium met today and adopted a statement strongly condemning the perpetrators of the attack on Father Popieluszko and expressing the conviction that both the direct perpetrators and possible instigators will be given the deserved punishment in accordance with our laws, as well as universal moral condemnation.

This event, it stressed, constitutes a brutal provocation aimed at the ideals of socialist renewal, dialogue, accord and reforms, and the most vital interests of the socialist nation and state. This tragic and bitter event ought to contribute to the further consolidation of our society, the isolation of the extremist forces, and the broadening of the joint harmonious cooperation of the state and church in the name of national good.

Walesa Urges Dialogue

NC302058 Paris AFP in English 2053 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Oct 30 (AFP) -- The body of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the 37-year-old pro-Solidarity priest kidnapped on October 19, was recovered from the Vistula River late today at the spot near Wloclawek where three Interior Ministry policemen said they had thrown it, Polish television said. The body was taken immediately for autopsy, the television said.

"The worst has happened," said Lech Walesa, leader of the defunct Solidarity union, of which Father Popieluszko was considered the chaplain.

"They didn't just kill a priest," said the Nobel peace laureate, "they wanted to kill our hope as well." He urged that "Father Popieluszko's grave become a site where all of Poland will begin to act for the common good of the country."

The television said Polish authorities were in "constant contact" with the Polish Episcopate, and that "at the request of the interior minister, a full-scale investigation is continuing to establish the existence of any silent accomplices who may have ordered the priest's kidnapping and murder."

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban earlier in the day alluded to the existence of a highly placed fourth party to the kidnapping when he said the investigation had suggested the three kidnappers were "counting on someone in power to protect them."

Mr. Walesa in a statement called on the Polish "not to demonstrate during these days of mourning."

"For the funeral services of Father Popieluszko, a silence of mourning and hope must reign," he said. "We will all be at the burial, and we hope that all those prepared to engage in dialogue will be there too." Mr. Walesa called on "all responsible institutions, Solidarity and its underground leadership, to return to full dialogue with the indispensable participation of the Episcopate."

Addressing himself to Pope John Paul II, the Solidarity leader asked the pontiff to "help the Polish by all possible means to fight evil with good."

"We are mortally touched by this assassination," he said. "We do not know whose hand directed those of the kidnappers and perhaps it is better that way, because the sacrifice of Father Popieluszko must become a force for social peace."

OFFICIALS, OTHERS COMMENT ON KIDNAPPING

Urban: Calm Prevails

LD301536 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Oct 30 (PAP) -- Asked about the state of investigations into the kidnapping of Father Jerzy Popieluszko Minister Jerzy Urban told a news conference here today that neither the priest's body nor he himself alive has been found so far. Several dozen frogmen are searching for the body at the bottom of the reservoir near Wloclawek. Military barges started today to sweep for the body along the reservoir bank, the government press spokesman told foreign journalists who gathered at the conference.

One of the three arrested men, suspect Grzegorz Piotrowski has changed his testimony. He maintains at present that he left Popieluszko in a situation when he had still a chance to survive. He stated previously that he had killed the priest.

Minister Urban went on to say that calm prevailed in Poland yesterday. There were neither strikes nor stoppages of work. Attempts to instigate the working class with the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko have failed. The failure of these attempts provoked by opponents of socialism testifies to declining support for the underground and decreased obedience to Radio Free Europe. The opponents of socialism fail to discount the tragedy for the purposes of weakening the process of socialist renewal, the press spokesman of the Polish Government stated.

Malinowski, Walesa Interviewed

AU301835 Rome ANSA in English 1534 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 30 — Poland's deputy prime minister, Roman Malinowski, ending a one-week visit to Italy which included meetings with Pope John Paul II and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, affirmed that his country "has been transformed into a firing-range where East-West tension are gauged".

In an interview appearing in today's edition of the Turin daily LA STAMPA, the Polish official also argued that the kidnapping 12 days ago and murder of pro-Solidarnosc priest Jerzy Popieluszko marks "the first ever appearance of forces shaped to attack the renewal of the socialist state".

Addressing himself to the issue which again dominated the headlines in the Italian newspapers today, Malinowski declared: "One thing is certain, the investigation will be complete and will not be stopped in the face of any person or any possible link. We must move in time; we can't wait for a new crisis to explode," he insisted.

The abduction of the clergyman by state security police was described by the deputy head of government as "a provocation against the church, against all Poles" and especially an attack against the policy formulated by Prime Minister General Jaruzelski.

This policy, according to Malinowski, "rests on the premise that Poland's problems must be solved by the Poles". He went on to refer to this policy as embracing "reconciliation, as was demonstrated with the amnesty granted to political prisoners. Then there is the renewal of the socialist state in the direction of linking the general principles of socialism to the reality of Poland".

The purpose of Polish Government policy, he said, is to "build a strong, stable and socialist Poland, an objective which should be understood by all and useful not only for Poles but for Europe and the entire world".

Malinowski, returning to the abduction and murder of the priest, insisted that the "instigators" chose the target they did, rather than Lech Walesa, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate who led the Solidarnosc movement, or a government figure, "to unleash a greater wave of emotion and set back a dialogue between the church and state which was positively set in motion in 1982".

The deputy head of government concluded his interview by referring to his private conversation with the Polish-born pope, "a cordial and sincere talk, also tough at times". After recalling the pontiff's special attention to Poland's problems, he said the Warsaw government was hoping for cooperation. "There is anxiety for the future but also the awareness that we must combat the dangers".

Walesa, whose statement to an Italian correspondent on developments surrounding the kidnapped priest was made public here today, said: "What is never sufficiently recalled is that our people are believers, 90 percent of them. And now we no longer have one of our best priests with us. For this reason we are extremely anxious. Anything is possible".

In a brief interview for publication in the next edition of the Italian Roman Catholic weekly, IL SABATO, Walesa responded to a question on what form the Poles' protest might take. He said: "I can say with certainty that our struggle is for the future and the future will certainly prove us right.

"But we don't want to absolutely change method; the one we have decided to continue using is a peaceful method. The impression has perhaps been gained that our struggle has lasted too long and someone might think that we have no prospects", he continued.

"But this is the wrong impression. We really are not defeated and they cannot defeat us because we continue, we will always continue to work with our peaceful method even where they strike out against us with violence."

Asked about the current assessment of the church's position, Walesa said: "It is difficult to say what the church's position is because the church is the faithful, all of us."

Glemp Sends Letter to Parents

LD302247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The press office of the Polish Episcopate has sent a letter from the cardinal and primate to the parents of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Its contents reveal that the letter was written before information was obtained about finding the corpse.

Esteemed and dear parents Wladyslaw and Marianna Popieluszko, in Okopy near Suchowola: I wish to assure you that the entire church in Poland shares in your parental grief caused by the kidnapping of your son Jerzy. Father Jerzy Popieluszko, secretly abducted by evil people, is an upright priest devoted to serving souls in need of God. Conducting his priestly duties, he was returning from Bydgoszcz to Warsaw when a detestable act of violence was carried out on him and on Mr Waldemar, who was accompanying him. Fortunately, the gentleman accompanying Father Jerzy came to no harm. We continue to pray that Father Jerzy might yet be saved, hoping that since his body has not been found he might still be alive somewhere and be able to come back to us. We offer our hopes for the life of Father Jerzy to the Heavenly Father through the holiest of holy mothers, while at the same time we express our submission to the will of God. We also know that He who gave us His Son Jesus Christ will embrace your son and our brother in the priesthood with love.

The torture of Father Jerzy or even the offering of his life will remain an offering of the church. For the world this will remain a sign of love and devotion to duty (?of) a man who believes in the nation. We wish to assure you that the legal assistance necessary to fully and truthfully illuminate all the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Father Jerzy will be provided. Sharing the feeling of your parental pain, let me assure you that you are constantly remembered in the prayers of the whole clergy dedicated to Father Jerzy. To you, dear parents, I express words of Christian sympathy and of warm thanks for the gift of a priest devoted to the church.

Signed, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland; Warsaw 30 October 1984

Population in 'State of Shock'

PM301419 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Oct 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland in a State of Shock"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish population is now in a state of shock. Interior Minister Gen of Arms Kiszczak revealed in a radio and television speech on Saturday evening that the three men responsible for abducting Father Popieluszko were three Interior Ministry officials -- Grzegorz Piotrowski, a 33-year-old police captain and departmental head, and his two young lieutenants -- and that there was very little chance of finding the priest alive.

All churches are permanently open, and the faithful are pouring in to pray for Father Popieluszko. Meanwhile the militia has stepped up its patrols to cope with possible disturbances. However, both the church authorities and Mr Walesa are making increasing appeals for calm.

Aside from anger and grief, the population's reaction is oscillating between anger at the fact that three Interior Ministry officials could have committed such a crime and the bitter satisfaction of noting that General Jaruzelski has taken the decision, unprecedented in a socialist country, to strike this time at the extremists within the security services and to tell the whole truth.

1 -- It has been confirmed that the abduction was not carried out by the authorities. Moreover, the government believed that the Popieluszko problem no longer existed because it had received secret assurances from the Episcopate that the priest would shortly be summoned to Rome by the holy father himself. In addition, the abduction could only jeopardize efforts to establish domestic clam, rapprochement between church and state, and the beginning of normalization with the West. It is clear, therefore, that it was Gen Jaruzelski who was the target. This, of course, partly explains the authorities' clear-cut reaction.

2 -- There is in Poland a "police war," a clan struggle, and a rise of Red fascism: The event exposes the existence of a bitter struggle, hitherto always denied by the government, between the moderate wing under Gen Jaruzelski, who introduced martial law to thwart foreign intervention, and the party and security service extremists who thought that martial law should serve as a springboard for establishing a national neo-Stalinist communist system, which would in fact merely be Red fascism.

No More "Enclaves"

3 -- However, the government is indirectly responsible; for too long Gen Jaruzelski's team has pretended to know nothing about neo-Stalinist maneuvers and to see extremists hostile to national reconciliation only in Solidarity's ranks. Meanwhile the rise of Red fascism was becoming increasingly evident: A priest, Father Bardecki, was attacked by strangers in a Krakow street, and a commando group attacked St Martin's church in Warsaw, not to mention the tragedy of young Grzegorz Przemyk's death. Each time the neo-Stalinists showed themselves, the government -- at least in public -- closed its eyes and covered the perpetrators of the crimes and infamous actions. These extremists, assured of protection in high places, thus felt they could act with impunity.

4 -- Gen Jaruzelski is now determined to strike at his own extremists and enforce the law: The government's attitude and the stance adopted by the plenum, which ended on Saturday, against "diversionary tactics, provocation, and terror" show that the leadership team now intends to cut out the gangrene which has developed within it. This is a turning point and -- we must weigh our words -- a crucially important turning point for Poland and the entire socialist camp.

General of Arms Kiszczak announced that the Interior Ministry and security services will not form an "enclave" above the law and that crimes committed by their representatives will be severely punished. Such an attitude is quite simply without precedent in a socialist country, where you have always had to await at least the arrival of the following regime to see the crimes committed under the former regime condemned. In principle, you could no more "drive the security services to despair" in a socialist country than you could "drive Billancourt [headquarters of Renault] to despair" in our country.

What is more, Gen of Arms Kiszczak asserted that the possible "instigators" and "protectors" of Father Popieluszko's kidnappers will be named. The Central Committee has set up an "ad hoc" committee to examine the situation within the security services and to present the necessary conclusions as quickly as possible.

Consternation in the Eastern Bloc

5 -- This turning point is likely to give the head of state new credibility among the public and in the West. It is now obvious that, although Gen Jaruzelski's team is far from living up to the population's desires, it is still the last bastion against the rise of neo-Stalinism. In addition, by showing that he is capable of making his own extremists toe the line, making everybody respect the law, and telling the whole truth, Gen Jaruzelski may find a semblance of credibility among the public.

On the other hand, Gen Jaruzelski is likely to face new difficulties in his relations with the "fraternal countries." Indeed, in these regimes passing sentence on state security officials is contrary to Marxist-Leninist ethics and cuts the branch from under you. As I reported, RUDE PRAVO has already suggested, against all probability, that those responsible for the abduction could only be found among Solidarity extremists! There is no doubt that the parties in neighboring countries are now very alarmed at what is happening in Warsaw.

Nonetheless, with fire once again smoldering under the embers and feelings running high, will the appeals for calm made by the government, the church, and Mr Walesa be heeded? Will anger prevail? This would play right into the hands of the kidnappers and would be giving in to provocation.

JARUZELSKI, FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN DISCUSS TRADE

LD310352 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, who is visiting Poland, today met the country's premier and party leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Central topics at the talks concerned Finnish-Polish bilateral relations and the political situation in Europe. At the same time Vayrynen conveyed greetings to Jaruzelski from President Mauno Koivisto and Premier Kalevi Sorsa. In his reply the Polish leader said that an invitation to Sorsa and Koivisto to visit Poland is valid. According to Vayrynen, Jaruzelski was positive towards balancing and increasing trade between Finland and Poland.

CZYREK ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY RESOLUTIONS

AU300820 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by Jan Ruszczyc: "The 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum Resolutions and the Future"; date and place not given; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] The 13th party plenum was held a year ago. We talked with Comrade Jozef Czyrek about the importance of the 13th plenum resolutions, about their long-term impact on the implementation of the ninth party congress resolutions, and about the tasks laid down by the party. At the 13th plenum J. Czyrek delivered the Politburo report entitled "The Party's Ideological Tasks in Implementing the Line of the Ninth Party Congress."

[Ruszczyc] The party leadership continues to busy itself with the tasks posed by the 13th plenum resolutions, which means that it attaches special importance to this plenum. Why?

[Czyrek] The range of the problems tackled and of the tasks mapped out by the 13th plenum determined the long-term importance of the plenum resolutions. Since it was the first plenum after the abolition of martial law, the 13th plenum was very important for the party's struggle to implement the line and program of the ninth party congress. The plenum stated most clearly that the party would consistently continue socialist renewal, consolidate and defend the basic values of socialism, and ensure the decisive role of the workers class in Poland's socialist development by strengthening the party's Marxist-Leninist nature.

For the first time in 20 years the 13th plenum comprehensively tackled the fundamental problems of ideological work. We attacked problems in a new situation, which made it necessary to approach party tasks in a new way. The plenum also made its contribution to this issue.

[Ruszczyc] How does the party leadership evaluate the implementation of the 13th plenum resolutions, and what conclusions for the future does it draw from this evaluation?

[Czyrek] The Politburo has evaluated this implementation three times this year and will continue to evaluate it. We know that it takes time and much work to implement such extensive tasks. The specific results of our activities to date are illustrated by a great intensification of ideological-educational work throughout the party, which is conducive to consolidating the ideological unity of party ranks and increasing the party's impact on social consciousness. We are more effective in fostering the basic values of socialism such as social justice, respect for good performance, and a sense of patriotic ties with the socialist state. We can also see the results of implementing the line of agreement, struggle, and socialist reforms mapped out by the ninth congress. Social moods continue to stabilize, and the range of antisocialist opposition is shrinking. However, we are still not satisfied with our progress. If the results of our crisis are to be more effectively overcome, we must consistently stick to one of the main theses of the 13th plenum -- the thesis on the unity of ideological, political, and economic tasks. Some party cells and leading cadres continue to find it difficult to apply this unity in practice. The fact that they view this unity as three separate spheres causes them to approach ideological-educational tasks in an abstract manner, to dissociate them from political and economic practice, and to fail to appreciate the fact that our ideological principles should always be reaffirmed by political and economic practice and that the working people evaluate the activities of the party and state according to the correspondence between their words and deeds.

One of the major directives of the 13th and other plenums was intensifying the struggle against various manifestations of social evils and efforts to combine the development of people's socialist democratism with social and production discipline. Large-scale efforts are still awaiting us in this regard.

As for the social sciences and the country's intellectual life, accelerating progress in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory is a crucial task.

Even these few examples show that implementing the 13th plenum decisions is still continuing in many respects and that during this implementation it is necessary to pay keen attention to various difficulties and overcome them with gusto.

[Ruszczyc] The 13th plenum also laid down tasks of improving the party's cadre policy. How are these tasks being implemented?

[Czyrek] The cadre policy principles adopted by the 13th plenum are aimed at ensuring that this policy helps to implement the ninth congress program and expresses the spirit of the congress resolutions. The party's role in cadre policy results from its leading role in the state and from its responsibility for socialist construction. The ninth congress line has been an important factor in consistently rehabilitating the Leninist principles of cadre policy and in democratizing the party's role in this policy. We have abandoned the old, rigid cadre policy. We have raised the role of the views expressed by the basic party organizations with regard to making cadre decisions, and we continue to develop the forms of party and social approval of such decisions.

The crucial intent of the 13th plenum decisions is to expand the social base of cadres, which means that it is not the party card that determines selection and promotion, but the ideological and moral attitude and skills required for leading posts. We continue to increase recruitment of persons from the allied political parties, from nonparty communities, and from young people and women. A number of new legal regulations govern the methods of such recruitment. Competition for managing positions continues to prove effective in practice.

These examples show the range of changes in implementing the party's cadre policy. These changes continue to raise the effectiveness of the state and economic apparatus, which the working people want so much.

However, the style of work with cadres is still incorrect here and there. Interpersonal relations and the work atmosphere in many enterprises and communities require improvements because these relations and atmosphere greatly determine production results. That is why one of the issues we want to tackle at the coming 17th plenum is the full triggering of the initiative and resourcefulness of cadres. He who is distinguished in his work and professional, intellectual, organizational and creative militancy must never be discriminated against insofar as opportunities for promotion are concerned.

We emphatically reject favoritism, nepotism, benefiting by other people's efforts, tolerance of inability, and irresponsible behavior. Seeing that everyone does his job properly constitutes the correct attitude to problems of cadre policy.

[Ruszczyc] All plenums in the past few months have harked back to the 13th plenum, especially insofar as the importance of the tasks of the party's ideopolitical work is concerned. Does this mean that the achievements of the 13th plenum continue to be developed?

[Czyrek] Yes, certainly. However, we have to go back a little in time to find out why the party is giving such attention to ideopolitical tasks and social consciousness. Already after the ninth plenum in July 1982, which was devoted to work with young people, the party launched an ideopolitical offensive following a period of great difficulties. It was at that time that we switched from an almost physical confrontation with our adversary, from a preoccupation with the past, and from coming to grips with the crisis, to contemplating the future and drawing up action programs for the basic spheres of the people's life in line with the ninth congress achievements and the evaluation of the situation. As stability made progress, which was a gradual progress, the sphere of implementing constructive tasks continued to expand, and this was felt in the kind of problems tackled by later plenums.

For example, at the 11th plenum we tackled a problem of key importance: how to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance by joint PZPR-ZSL actions. At its 12th plenum the Central Committee defined its stance on the country's most important problems and stated that consolidating the ties with the workers class and defending and strengthening the historic achievements of socialism are the party's chief task. The 12th plenum tasks concerning the ideological and political strengthening of the party were developed at the 12th plenum. Actually, the 12th and 13th plenums are one by virtue of their problems and the ideological and strategic approach to them. In the same way the 16th plenum tackled the problems of the workers class -- the strengthening of its leading role in the party and country, the solicitude for its affairs, and the implementation of its long-range interests. The 16th plenum developed the achievements of the 13th plenum in this regard.

In the course of the ideopolitical offensive launched by the party, the ninth congress line of socialist renewal in all spheres of ideological and political life and in the affairs of the party, the state, and the basic social classes and communities is taking a specific shape. As I have said, we have tackled the key problems of the workers class and peasantry at our plenums. What we still have to do is to examine another key ideopolitical issue: the role of the intelligentsia and its individual communities. We want to do this in the first quarter of next year.

The coming 17th plenum, which will be devoted to strengthening the socialist state, will also define key tasks. The party wants to do this primarily by winning the conscious support of the masses for their own people's state and by intensifying socialist democracy.

[Ruszczyc] The National Conference of PZPR Delegates also stressed the paramount importance of ideological tasks in its ideological-programmatic declaration "What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Going." What is the role of this declaration in the present activities of the party?

[Czyrek] The party needs a document that confirms its ideological identity, defines the importance of ideology, and maps out the main aims and values that we most highly appreciate and that motivate our actions. The party needs a document that clearly stresses the continuity and consistency of implementing the ninth congress resolutions under changed conditions. This need produced the ideological-programmatic declaration in question.

Even when it was being drawn up, this declaration played an important role in the party's ideological life. After the difficult 1980-81 period and under the conditions of martial law, the universal, passionate discussions about principles, past lessons, and the methods of a harmonious development of the socialist state in line with ideals became a factor in consolidating the party and strengthening its cohesion.

At present the declaration continues to be keenly discussed by training meetings in the party. We regard the knowledge and acceptance of the theses of the declaration and the readiness to actively share in implementing its tasks as one of the basic criteria of true party fitness.

The mass media have made the declaration familiar to all our people, who know the party's views on the basic issues of our times and the immediate and more distant tasks, for which we continue to mobilize public militancy. This means that each citizen is able to evaluate the party's current activities and to answer the question of whether declared aims and methods are compatible with actual practice. In this way the declaration helps strengthen the party's credibility in our society and intensify the integration of the party's ranks.

[Ruszczyk] The party's long-term program will become an important directive of party activities. For how far has this program been drawn up?

[Czyrek] The party's long-term program will define our political, social, and economic aims for a longer period of time -- say 20 years. We do not want this program to be a catalog of unrealistic wishes. It should include specific goals defined by the party on the strength of its knowledge of the situation, the laws of social development, and the expected results of activities. We must know the conditions under which the program will be implemented, foresee possible changes in these conditions, and define methods by which the program will be implemented.

The Central Committee commission responsible for drawing up this long-term program submitted the materials that should be discussed in connection with that program to the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. These materials are a point of departure for further work. The second national ideological-theoretical party conference will examine another version of the program, probably next March. After some modifications in line with submitted proposals, the draft program will be subjected to party and public discussions.

BAKA DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

PM261431 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polisy 13-14 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform, by Nina Schwarzer; date and place not given]

[Text] [Schwarzer] "The importance of the reform is dwindling," the "minister's position is becoming downgraded" -- such was the gossip of only a few weeks ago. Now, yet again, a government report on the implementation of transformations in the national economy has been presented to the Sejm, together with a whole package of matters concerning the economy. What is the condition of the reform and its authors?

[Baka] Taking part in the debates on our report and on the ways the new mechanisms are functioning in practice has convinced me that there is a consensus on both the achievements -- the unquestionable transformations which have taken place -- and the weak points of these mechanisms. The conclusions regarding the adjustments, and the ways to introduce them, which the reform requires, are similar too. The present Sejm practice, according to which the parliamentary discussion (including valuable comments contributed by the Socioeconomic Council) are accorded the status of a Sejm resolution, is of crucial significance for the reform. This is true because, in fact, last year's Sejm decisions -- which defined unequivocally the directness of reform modifications -- have helped in "remaining faithful" to its line. If this year things remain the same, as everything seems to indicate, we need not worry about the future of the reform.

[Schwarzer] No one, or hardly anyone, is claiming that the reform is not proving workable, but at the same time it is obvious that so far only the direct reserves have been activated....

[Baka] Agreed. I also agree that it is necessary to reshape the structure of production, to advance technical progress, and to achieve higher standards of quality. But we have only made our first steps forward and, despite everything, that was the easier stage of the reform. The real difficulties are still to be faced. We are not expecting the rate at which things have been going for the last 2 years to continue without new resources being activated. Whether the solutions we chose are effective will only be shown during the period which we have already entered: a period in which our economic reality has to be changed.

[Schwarzer] Do you mean yet more modifications?

[Baka] No, not that. It will be more like a stabilization of the introduced mechanisms, except for a stricter line when it comes to making funds available for wages, but that has already been announced. Similarly strict criteria will apply to pricing. It has in any case already become apparent that the methods we applied cannot have been very wrong, because this year's rate of price increases is some 2 or 3 percent lower than envisaged. We are also well aware of the need to improve the solutions that foster technical advance, development of creative thought, and innovation.

[Schwarzer] But practice shows that even if the rules and regulations are quite good, it is still possible to bypass or ignore them.

[Baka] Precisely. The rule of the reform only creates opportunities for initiative, but there is a very pronounced lack of this type of initiative.

[Schwarzer] Do you believe that it is the people themselves who prefer to sit idly by? That it is all of us who show a lack of imagination and dynamism?

[Baka] I must admit that I sometimes do get that impression, especially when the advantages of a more dynamic approach would seem apparent. But, of course, I am well aware that I am oversimplifying things.

[Schwarzer] Then perhaps those advantages are not as obvious as one might think?

[Baka] I do not think that is the case. What is more to the point here is that it is very difficult to change the habits and to overcome the inertia that predominates in people's working lives, especially where "routine office work" is concerned. The destructive cult of the mediocre is still prevalent in our society. It may be, as sociologists maintain, that conservatism is one of the permanent human traits. Perhaps so, but surely another, equally obvious tendency is to achieve and create things with the minimum of effort.

[Schwarzer] Is that a bad?

[Baka] No, quite the opposite, but it forces people to be active, at least in the sphere of direct production. Things are slightly different when we enter the realm of rules and regulations, structures, and scenarios. Here the conservative attitude has its stronghold.

[Schwarzer] Surely you do not find this surprising? It is more a question of where to find people with drive and initiative, since it is they who can decide the reform's bright future.

[Baka] Here I am counting on the economic pressure, that is, compelling people to adopt the kind of attitudes we have been discussing, a pressure created by the instruments of the reform. I do not believe in any isolated -- or, for that matter, repeated -- operations of selecting and appointing personnel. It is true that we need to develop a process for finding and training competent, dynamic professionals. It is even better when such a process takes place in an open, democratic manner. An objective system of evaluating the personnel already employed and the application of clear criteria are two factors that can stimulate our society and produce a professional cadre that will infect others with its spirit of enterprise.

[Schwarzer] Not so long ago you have said that the reform was being put to a social test. You were then referring to the changes introduced in pay systems. Was that supposed to be one of the methods of encouraging people to adopt a dynamic attitude?

[Baka] Why do you ask? Do you doubt that it can? Let me point out to you that when we compare a great number of enterprises' pay programs with the recently published brochure "Who Gets Paid, How Much, and For What," it turns out that the same criteria that were so strongly criticized then have by now been accepted by many work forces of their own will and of their own accord. More than that: They have been accepted as absolutely essential.

[Schwarzer] Perhaps that is the way to do it: to allow enterprises and their work forces to decide themselves what is to their advantage?

[Baka] That is just what we are doing. It is quite likely that the factor of social readiness and acceptance is the most important component of the strategy of implementing the principles of economic reform. What would, perhaps, have been taken in the past as a blow against workers' rights, or against the reform, today has become an acquired ability to subject the solutions contained in the reform to comprehensive evaluation and to defend them with sound arguments when necessary. But I do not believe it is necessary to push it through by force. For the first time in the history of postwar reforms in our country the restructuring is characterized by pressure in favor of changes that is exerted from below, and by the will to make those changes on the part of the authorities in power. Public pressure is instrumental in reinforcing intentions coming from above.

[Schwarzer] The blueprint of the tenets of the reform came into being as a result of the August [1980] agreement. The goal which was posited then has not changed. It was just the methods of its realization which were controversial.

[Baka] I agree, but that debate has never been closed by any of the sides. In any case, I often reflect that if only we could remind ourselves more often that the reform is a product of that August, perhaps the present discussion would be a little easier to conduct, and the drive and initiative that are so indispensable for the well-being of the reform would be a little easier to obtain.

STATE COUNCIL MEETS 29 OCT; AGENDA SUMMARIZED

AU292100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/10/1984 -- On October 29 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the State Council. Deputy prime ministers, ministers and other executives of central bodies, chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly attended as invited guests.

In connection with the items on the agenda, the State Council debated and endorsed decrees on the reduction of prices for products, parts and sub-assemblies manufactured in the horizontal industry, for final products, spare parts, repair works on machinery and equipment and for certain reusable materials as well as on the change in prices for certain products assimilated in the country, on banking interest rates within relationships with socialist units and other juristic and natural persons, on the establishment of other countries' currency exchange rates in lei, on improved system of stimulating working people and enterprises in achieving additional profits, on approval of "Rules of Navigation on the Danube-Black Sea Canal", on the amendment of the decree on the organization and development of transport by vehicles as well as measures for goods transportation with lower fuel consumption.

The State Council also examined and ratified the protocol signed in Bucharest on May 24, 1984 between the Governments of Romania and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, and amended an article in the convention on fishing in the Danube signed in Bucharest on January 29, 1958. The State Council also solved routine questions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OIL RECOVERY PROGRAM

AU301106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/10/1984 -- A nationwide programme is now being implemented in the Romanian oil fields with a view to raising the final recovery index of crude from deposits, as one of the major ways to achieve a higher oil output, in parallel with an increase in the number of oil wells with a high extraction pace. The programme relies on the experience acquired all along the years in this country's major oil fields, where the final recovery index of crude from deposits has steadily grown, on account of the technologies and methods applied. As a matter of fact, Romania is among the states of the world with best results in crude production.

The programme is phased out in several stages (until the year 1990), it provides for drilling and construction-assembly operations on oil fields to be carried out so as to allow of fluids injections into deposits, thereby ensuring a steady growth production in each and every oil well. Like works have also been carried out starting this five-year plan period (1981-1985) in exploitations in southern Romania (the Drilling-Extraction Trust at Bolintin), where one of this country's largest heavy crude oil deposits is to be found. Based on new experiments, the promotion of in-situ combustion technologies and the injection of polymer solutions into the deposits, the final recovery index of crude grew, which resulted in an additional production of 940,000 tons of crude out by three of the trust's oil wells. The share of crude production turned out on account of recovery technologies stands at 40 per cent of the above trust's overall production. Efforts are focussed now on a large-scale application of the in-situ combustion method, adequate operations having been carried out to this end, including diggings on more than 3,500 oil wells and the building of crude storage terminals.

'DAYS OF SOVIET CULTURE' OPEN 30 OCTOBER

AU302143 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/10/1984 -- On October 30 in the evening, the Romanian Opera House in Bucharest hosted the opening ceremony of the "Days of Soviet Culture", a traditional event arranged in Romania on the forthcoming holiday of the peoples of the USSR on November 7. The event takes place this year shortly after the Soviet Union played host to the "Days of Romanian Culture", devoted to the Romanian people's national holiday of August 23.

The opening show billed a concert performance of the chamber orchestra of Moscow's State Philharmonic, with Viktor Tretyakov people's artist of the Russian SFSR, at the baton, and a performance of the "Soviet Ballet Stars" group.

The "Days of Soviet Culture" also include Soviet book and record exhibitions, a contemporary Soviet paintings show, a photographs exhibition depicting social-cultural buildings in the USSR, as well as a Soviet film gala, debates on drama, music and cinematography.

Theatres in Bucharest and other cities will stage more than 20 performances with plays of the Russian and Soviet drama, while county seats and other towns will arrange some 500 screenings of Soviet movies, and several counties will inaugurate photographs exhibitions and play host to other cultural and artistic events.

DASCALESCU, LAZAR EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS

AU291957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Premier of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the latter's 60th birthday. The telegram expresses the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Hungarian Governments will continue to register an upward course in all fields. In turn, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent a telegram to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, in which he thanks him for the congratulations extended to him and expresses the conviction that the development of bilateral ties serves both the interests of the two countries and the overall cause of socialism.

PRC PREMIER THANKS DASCALESCU FOR TELEGRAM

AU292010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 27 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, received a telegram of reply from Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, in which the latter thanks him for congratulations on his birthday. The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will further develop to the benefit of socialist construction in Romania and China and in the interest of the cause of the defense of peace throughout the world.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY USSR'S ARKHIPOV

LD301749 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 30 Oct 84

["Communique on the Departure of I.V. Arkhipov" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ivan Vasiliyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, left Belgrade today. During his working visit to our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] I.V. Arkhipov had several talks with high-ranking Yugoslav leaders and visited a number of work organizations involved in economic cooperation with Soviet partners.

M. Planinc, FEC president, received I.V. Arkhipov. At the meeting both sides assessed that economic relations between our two countries are developing successfully on the basis of mutual interest and in accordance with the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the SFRY and the USSR. It was jointly assessed that significant potential exists for their further promotion and expansion, especially by means of developing higher forms of cooperation, industrial cooperation and specialization, scientific-technical cooperation, the construction of projects in countries, and other things.

In addition to exhaustive talks with his host, B. Srebric, FEC vice president and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental committee, I.V. Arkhipov also visited the SR of Croatia and the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina. During these talks the two sides examined current issues affecting the realization of commodity exchange this year and the priorities in cooperation in 1985, as well as the basic directions of economic and scientific-technological cooperation during 1986-90, the more detailed development of which will be carried out at the forthcoming consultations between the planning and foreign trade organs of the two countries.

The meetings and talks between I.V. Arkhipov and the high-ranking Yugoslav leaders were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and the willingness of both sides to continue promoting economic and scientific-technological cooperation on a stable and long-term basis.

The high-ranking guest was seen off at the airport in Surcin by: M. Sukovic, FEC vice president; J. Jernej, FEC member; and other Yugoslav personages. Also present was N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia.

SUNDIC VIEWS REAGAN, MONDALE ELECTION PROSPECTS

LD301717 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] According to THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST Ronald Reagan is not a successful U.S. president either on the domestic or on the foreign political level and should not be reelected at the 6 November presidential elections.

In U.S. terms it is by no means unusual for leading papers to advocate and denounce either of the two candidates, and THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST appeal to the U.S. electorate not to vote for Reagan is not likely to have any significant effect on the outcome of the presidential election.

What happens is that all public opinion polls published to date suggest that during the electoral campaign Reagan has ensured his election and Mondale will certainly lose. Nor will the two television debates devoted to U.S. domestic and foreign policy -- although during his first confrontation with Reagan the democratic candidate was much better -- to any extent help Mondale turn U.S. voters to his side. Reagan's advantage is 15-20 points, and according to all assessments so far this gap is unattainable for Mondale. Of course, only the elections will show to what extent the present assessments about the prospects of the two rivals are accurate.

Regardless of who will be victor, Reagan or Mondale, there are no prospects whatever for the time being that there will be any substantial changes in U.S. domestic and foreign policy. During the campaign and during the party's convention the Democrats vehemently criticized Reagan's foreign policy, but during the recent television debate Mondale did not contrive to obtain the appropriate advantages from this although many expected him to. Furthermore, during his television appearance he was tougher than Reagan. In so doing, many people believe, he made it easier for the President to present himself as a consistent candidate in relation to the stands he advocated during the last 4 years. As a matter of fact, Reagan's greatest success is that both in the United States and throughout the world there is the growing conviction that he will be reelected president and that, so far as the world is concerned, both U.S. allies and the people from the other bloc are adapting themselves to this situation as an accomplished fact.

Although he has not committed himself to anything, there are many people in the world who believe that Reagan will make good what he omitted to do on the foreign political level in the last 4 years. Among other things it is believed that there will be a U.S.-Soviet summit dialogue and that the ensuing 4 years will not experience an East-West confrontation as harsh as that during Reagan's first term of office in the White House.

During his second television duel with Mondale, Reagan said that the objective of his policy is not to change the system in the USSR but rather, not to allow Moscow to influence the changes in the United States. In so doing Reagan admitted that for better or worse the USSR is an unavoidable partner of the United States and that overall developments in the world depend to a great extent on relations between the two countries.

Such mutual respect, which was fully manifested during the Reagan-Gromyko dialogue in the White House, is the only hope that a gradual thaw could occur in Soviet-U.S. relations. The going with Mondale would probably have been easier irrespective of the fact that it would be difficult to believe that his victory could lead to substantial changes in the U.S. nuclear missile policy which has been and has remained the main bone of contention in relations between the two superpowers.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE ENDORSES COMMODITY RESERVES LAW

LD301809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the National Defense Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber today endorsed the draft law on the foundations of the law on the commodity reserves system and on federal commodity reserves. In supporting the bill the committee also expressed the views that when adopting this law the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber should approve a separate conclusion obliging the Federal Executive Council FEC to organize inspection control over the management of reserves and to place this report before the Federal Assembly for discussion together with the finance plan.

Committee delegates decided to make this demand after a discussion lasting 1 hour when it was stressed that the final accounts of the Federal Directorate for Reserves have not yet been adopted and that obvious shortcomings have been noticed in its work so far.

The delegates had before them today a new improved text of the draft law because in the meantime the FEC, the proposer, submitted 16 amendments to the original text accepting the proposals made during the discussions on this bill in assembly committees. Between the FEC, as the proposer, and appropriate assembly bodies, it was said today, all controversial questions have now been clarified and this bill is now expected to be approved during the next session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber.

The committee also accepted the FEC's demand that the deadline for the submission of material on the state of and problems of border areas from the point of view of national defense should be deferred because the national defense secretariats and headquarters in some republics and provinces have not yet submitted their reports. It was agreed that the reports should be submitted by the end of November this year and the debate on these issues is likely to be held at the beginning of next year.

PREPARATIONS FOR 13TH LCY CONGRESS BEGIN

Presidency Discussion

LD302006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 30 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency today noted that the 13th LCY Congress should be held "in the manner and within the time limit envisaged under the LCY statute". As a rule, LCY congresses are held once in four years. The preceding, 12th congress was held in Belgrade in June 1982. At its session today, the LCY Central Committee Presidency had a preliminary debate on preparations for the 13th congress. The large scale party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session has "given practical stimuli" to preparations for the next LCY Congress, it was noted at the session.

Congress Cannot Solve Problems

AU302114 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Communists of the Belgrade Ball Bearings Factory have not participated in a debate so actively, and with specific suggestions at that, for years as they did during recent meetings with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Session on their agendas. The most interesting stands from the debate were also mentioned at today's session of this collective's action conference which was attended by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee. Rade Veljanovski reports on the session:

Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Central Committee member, also participated in the debate. Pointing out that the debate on the draft conclusions is a historic chance for the LC to reach the essence of the problems society found itself in and to find the best way to solve them, Grlickov mentioned several current social topics:

[Begin Grlickov recording] It is obvious that the stabilization program, the economic system change, has to be followed by changes in the political system as well. It is nonsense to talk about a change of the political system, because I do not believe that social, political, and ideological forces strong enough to execute a change of the political system exist in our society. Our political system is a system of socialism, of socialist self-management, that is, of socialism based on socialist self-management. It cannot be dissolved by any kind of dialogue. It can be dissolved only through a physical, that is a total, conflict in society, because power that was achieved through force, blood, is not given up at a green table by way of some negotiations.

We will find the way out of this economic crisis. We will find the way out of this social crisis, you can rest assured, but with great efforts, maybe with very great conflicts within the LC, maybe within our society as well, with great political and social ferments. But it is certain that we are going to find the way out of the crises which exist and are known -- economic, social, moral, etc.

About an extraordinary congress, as some kind of way out of the crisis in which the LC finds itself and in which, it goes without saying, it only expresses crises in society: I do not think that an extraordinary congress [word indistinct]. At an extraordinary congress one cannot solve the foreign exchange system, nor the price system, nor the planning system. This cannot be solved at an extraordinary congress. This must be changed in the process of the political system, which means the process of coordination of social and intranational interests, because any of these issues is subject to veto. Therefore, if we want to come out encouraged, if we want to come out renovated, we should in a regular, normal fashion come out with all the answers by the 13th congress and then at the 13th congress legitimately give support to the answers Communists will struggle for by acting through the political system. [end recording]

PLANINC ADDRESSES STEEL INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES

AU241907 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 84 p 1

[P. Skerbic report]

[Excerpts] Zenica, 22 Oct -- According to the conditions of economic operations, next year will continue to be very difficult. Next year, all links must be put into service that will introduce economic criteria into economic operations through the law on prices, the further development of relations with foreign countries, the law on planning, and the like Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Committee [FEC], stressed at the Zenica Mining-Metallurgical Combine, where she held talks with representatives of Yugoslav steel mills on the current situation, the production problem, and plans for the future development of ferrous metallurgy.

In addition to the FEC president, Janez Zemljarić, FEC vice president; Milenko Bojanic, foreign trade federal secretary; Rade Pavlovic, energy federal secretary; Bozin Jovanovic and Nikola Filipovic, Yugoslavia Economic Chamber Presidium members; Ante Zmijarevic, Federal Community for Prices president; Gojko Ubiparip, Bosnia-Herzegovina Executive Council president; and Omer Cuk, Republican Committee for Energy president, also participated in the talks.

In the year that is ahead of us, the SFRY must say how it must continue, when we must adopt a medium-term plan, a task of all of us. There must be no wavering. We must plan what is realistic, what will result from our production relations. We must export only that which is competitive, and to succeed in this, we must resolve the problems that are preventing us from doing this. With the new law on prices we must end the practice according to which the state fixes prices for our basic industry. To have the freedom to form prices is a double-edged sword which one must know how to handle, and you will know this only if you are together with those who are in production chain, Milka Planinc stressed.

After visiting Zenica, Milka Planinc, together with her associates, also visited Travnik.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY APPOINTS TWO NEW OFFICIALS

LD301427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- At their joint session today the delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly relieved two members of the Kosovo Assembly of their duties and elected new ones to replace them. Today Mehmet Malici was elected as a new member of the Kosovo Presidency to replace Kolj Siroka who recently left to take up another appointment.

Mehmet Malici and Dr Stevan Baljosevic were relieved of their duties as members of the Kosovo Executive Council, the former because he is leaving to take up another duty, and the latter at his own request. At the same time Malici was relieved of his position as provincial secretary of internal affairs and Baljosevic as president of the Kosovo Committee for Health and Social Policy. To replace them Rahman Morina and Dr Ljubinko Djordjevic have been elected new members of the executive council. Morina, who until now has been under secretary, was appointed provincial secretary of internal affairs. Dr Djordjevic was appointed president of the Kosovo Committee for Health.

At the session today Salih Nusi was relieved of his duty as president of the Kosovo Committee for Education, Science, and Culture, and Dr Redzep Gasi, until now prorector of Pristina university, was elected to this post.

The appointments today were interesting for a time because of the remarks made by some delegates to the effect that the proscribed procedure was not fully adhered to. First of all delegate Nazmi Mustafa reacted to the way the candidate for the office of president of the Kosovo Committee for Health was proposed because the collective from which he comes was not consulted. No one bothered to ask the Ramiz Sadiku Building and Construction Combine, where Djordjevic is employed, for its view of whether we need this man, said Mustafa, who is manager of this enterprise. Djordjevic is a first-rate labor medicine expert and our organization employing 7,000 men badly needs him. No one asked us about it, Mustafa said.

The question was also asked of why is there no explanation for Salih Nusi's being relieved of the function of president of the Kosovo Committee for Education.

The supplementary explanation had to be provided at the session by Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council. He admitted that a mistake was made when Djordjevic was proposed by not consulting the collective from which he comes, although it is true to say that all other consultations were carried out. He therefore apologized to the delegates and to the Ramiz Sadiku Combine.

As for the reasons for Salih Nusi's leaving, he said that the Kosovo Executive Council has provided a fairly extensive explanation, which has been mislaid somewhere probably during the distribution with the result that the delegates did not receive it. Be that as it may, Nusi has been relieved of this duty because of the volume of his commitments, but he remains a member of the council and president of the Assembly Committee for Social Activities.

The remarks of the delegates were justified because as a result of "tiny" procedural mistakes misunderstandings and wrong interpretations and conclusions are sometimes possible especially when people in senior positions are involved.

Discusses Migration Problem

LD310335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Test] Pristina, October 30 (TANJUG) -- Settling the problem of migration from Kosovo of people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities requires assistance from the whole Yugoslav community, provincial assembly delegates stated here today.

They noted that the migration continues at an essentially undiminished pace and that about 1,800 Serbs and Montenegrins left their homes for other parts of Yugoslavia during the first half of this year alone.

The session pointed out the evident achievements made in curbing the organized activity of Albanian chauvinists and separatists who staged anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Kosovo in 1981. Nevertheless, attention was also called to the continued chauvinist activities such as individual instances of rape, demolition of tombstones in cemeteries, setting harvests on fire, cutting trees or orchards, stoning of railway carriages -- all to the detriment of Serbs and Montenegrins living in Kosovo.

Such crimes are intended to provoke national hatred with a view to achieving one of the objectives of the Albanian chauvinists -- an ethnically pure Kosovo, the delegates stated. This would be a step towards annexing the Yugoslav province to Albania, which is the ultimate goal of the chauvinists.

The Assembly of Kosovo also called for an analysis of the migration from the province of people of other non-Albanian nationalities, as well as one on the increasingly noticeable immigration of persons of Albanian nationality. "We have an absurd situation -- those migrating from Kosovo cite difficulties in finding jobs as the reason, while those moving in say they are doing so in order to find jobs," one of the delegates said.

The delegates urged a more vigorous activity on the part of security organs and other factors in detecting and curbing the activities of the chauvinists. They also pointed out the importance of creating such a social and political climate in the province as would make it possible for the population, irrespective of nationality, to feel secure.

MONTENEGRIN CC ELECTS MEMBERS, DEBATES ECONOMY

LD300047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Titograd, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- The export of goods and services must not merely be stimulated to the level of one's own foreign currency needs, or to the level at which the right to the corresponding import of raw materials and semifinished goods is gained.

This warning, sounded in the discussion at today's session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee on the state of economic relations between the republic's economy and foreign countries, confirms the assessment that in work collectives there has not yet been created the kind of ideopolitical climate in which the constant expansion of exports might be seen and achieved as a task of general social interest, a lasting orientation and as essentially important to the construction of a more modern and efficient republican and Yugoslav economy. The Montenegrin LC Central Committee thus concluded that the expansion of exports, in particular those to the convertible currency market, must be at the center of the ideopolitical activity of the basic party organizations and party leadership, and of all Communists in managerial posts and offices.

The Montenegrin LC Central Committee unanimously elected Marko Orlandic, member of the SR of Montenegro Presidency, the new president of the central committee. Vidoje Zarkovic, hitherto president of the Montenegrin central committee, has been elected member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At today's session the following new members of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium were elected: Marko Spadijer, Savo Sekaric and Dr Perko Vukotic. As Vidoje Zarkovic and Borivoje Drakic had previously been relieved of their membership in the Central Committee to take up new duties, Major General Dragisa Drljevic and Dr Perko Vukotic were elected new members of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee. By decision of the Central Committee, Petar Rakocevic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, was relieved of his duties, as he is already carrying out the duty of Montenegrin SAWP Conference president.

The Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium elected Budimir Barjaktarevic, hitherto secretary of the Ivograd Municipal Committee Presidium, the new executive secretary in the presidium.

The development strategy adopted by organizations of associated labor, according to the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, must also contain firm and clearly defined programs, not merely to increase exports but also to improve the structure of the exported goods, something which would ensure a more favorable position for both Montenegro and Yugoslavia in the international division of labor.

With more exports and a greater assortment, especially of finished goods, being placed on the world market, foreign debts, now standing at about 850 million [figure as received] for the republic, which constitutes a huge burden for its economy, would be returned more easily and quickly. Stressing this very unfavorable state of forcing liquidity in Montenegro, Cedomir Djuranovic, member of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, said in his opening report that the indebtedness of Montenegro, which is also three times greater than the Yugoslav average, is all the more serious because of the very marked differences in exchange rates.

Cautioning that the Montenegrin economy, with its present total foreign exchange revenue could only satisfy its needs in current production, Vidoje Zarkovic spoke in favor of an aggressive export strategy based on economically rational exports. By means of joint investments with foreign partners we ought to immediately gear ourselves toward ensuring additional means for the development of the republic, Vidoje Zarkovic said. In efforts to increase Montenegro's exports he gave pride of place to the potential of the tourist economy. Set against the already modest results which Yugoslavia is achieving in foreign tourist traffic, Zarkovic said Montenegro is achieving even less.